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N. 12.

A TRUE and HISTORICAL  
**NARRATIVE**  
Of the COLONY of  
**GEORGIA**  
*In America,*

From the first Settlement thereof until  
this present Period :

CONTAINING  
The most authentick Facts, Matters and Trans-  
actions therein ;

TOGETHER WITH  
His Majesty's Charter, Representations of the  
People, Letters, &c.

AND  
A Dedication to his Excellency General OGLETHORPE,

---

By { PAT. TAILFER, M.D.  
      HUGH ANDERSON, M.A.  
      DA. DOUGLAS, and others,  
*Land-holders in Georgia, at present in Charles-Town in South Carolina.*

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— Qui Deorum  
Muneribus sapienter uti,  
Duramque callet pauperiem pati,  
Pejusque letho flagitium timet:  
Non ille pro caris amicis,  
Aut patria timidus perire. . HOR. lib. iv. Ode 9.

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CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA :  
Printed by P. TIMOTHY, for the Authors, M.DCC.XLI.

A. T. the 2d Historical  
NARRATIVE  
of the COLONY of  
GEORGIA

From the first Settlement of this  
Country by the English People:

CONTAINING

The most remarkable Events in the  
History of Georgia, from its Discovery to the



A Description of the English Colony of Georgia

AT THE END OF A HISTORY OF  
THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

BY D. POCOCK, F. R. S.

London: Printed for C. D. SOMERS,  
M. D. MORISON, J. DODS, &c. 1752.  
D. POCOCK, F. R. S. 1752.

London: Printed for C. D. SOMERS, M. D. MORISON,  
C. WILKINSON, & CO. 1752.



To his Excellency

# James Oglethorpe, Esq;

*General and Commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces in South-Carolina and Georgia; and one of the honourable Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, &c.*

*May it please your Excellency,*

**A**S the few surviving Remains of the Colony of Georgia find it necessary to present the World (and in particular *Great Britain*) with a true State of that Province from its first Rise to its present Period, your Excellency (of all Mankind) is best entitled to the Dedication, as the principal Author of its present Strength and Affluence, Freedom and Prosperity: And tho' incontestable Truths will recommend the following *NARRATIVE* to the patient and attentive Reader; yet your Name, *SIR*, will be no little Ornament to the Frontispiece, and may possibly engage some courteous Perusers a little beyond it.

## iv DEDICATION.

That Dedication and Flattery are synonymous, is the Complaint of every Dicator who concludes himself ingenious and fortunate, if he can discover a less trite and direct Method of flattering than is usually practised; but we are happily prevented from the least Intention of this kind, by the repeated Offerings of the *Muses* and *News-Writers* to your Excellency in the publick Papers: 'Twere presumptuous even to dream of equalling or increasing them; we therefore flatter ourselves, that nothing we can advance will in the least shock your Excellency's Modesty; not doubting but your Goodness will pardon any Deficiency of Elegance and Politeness on account of our Sincerity, and the serious Truths we have the Honour to approach you with.

We have seen the ancient Custom of sending forth Colonies for the Improvement of any distant Territory, or new Acquisition, continued down to ourselves; but to your Excellency alone it is owing, that the World is made acquainted with a Plan, highly refined from those of all former Projectors. They fondly imagin'd it necessary to communicate to such young Settlements, the fullest Rights and Properties, all the Immunities of their Mother Countries, and Privileges rather more extensive; By such Means indeed these Colonies flourished with early Trade and Affluence; but your Excellency's Concern for our perpetual Welfare could never permit you to propose such transitory Advantages for us: You considered Riches like a Divine and Philosopher,

as

## DEDICATION. v

as the *irritamenta malorum*, and knew that they were disposed to inflate weak Minds with Pride, to pamper the Body with Luxury, and introduce a long Variety of Evils. Thus have you *protected us from ourselves*, as Mr. Waller lays, by keeping all earthly Comforts from us. You have afforded us the Opportunity of arriving at the Integrity of the *Primitive Times*, by entailing a more than *Primitive Poverty* on us: The Toil that is necessary to our bare Subsistence must effectually defend us from the Anxieties of any further Ambition: As we have no Properties to feed Vain-glory and beget Contention, so we are not puzzled with any System of Laws to ascertain and establish them: The valuable Virtue of Humility is secured to us by your Care, to prevent our procuring, or so much as seeing any *Negroes*, (the only human Creatures proper to improve our Soil) lest our Simplicity might mistake the poor *Africans* for greater Slaves than ourselves: And that we might fully receive the spiritual Benefit of those wholesome Austerities, you have wisely denied us the Use of such spirituous Liquors as might in the least divert our Minds from the Contemplation of our happy Circumstances.

Our Subject swells upon us; and did we allow ourselves to indulge our Inclination, without considering our weak Abilities, we should be tempted to launch out into many of your Excellency's extraordinary Endowments, which do not so much regard the Affair in Hand; but as this would

## vi DEDICATION.

would lead us beyond the Bounds of a Dedication, so would it engross a Subject too extensive for us, to the Prejudice of other Authors and Panegyrists; we shall therefore confine ourselves to that remarkable Scene of your Conduct, whereby *Great Britain* in general, and the Settlers of *Georgia* in particular, are laid under such inexpressible Obligations.

Be pleased then, *Great SIR*, to accompany our heated Imaginations, in taking a View of this Colony of *Georgia*, this Child of your auspicious Politicks, arrived at the utmost Vigor of its Constitution, at a Term when most former States have been struggling through the Convulsions of their Infancy. This early Maturity, however, lessens our Admiration that your Excellency lives to see (what few Founders ever aspired after) the great Decline and almost final Termination of it. So many have finished their Course during the Progress of the Experiment, and such Numbers have retreated from the Phantoms of Poverty and Slavery, which their cowardly Imaginations pictur'd to them, that you may justly vaunt with the boldest Hero of them all,

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*Like Death you reign  
O'er silent Subjects and a desart Plain.*

BUSIRIS.

Yet must your Enemies (if you have any) be reduced to confess, that no ordinary Statesman could have digested in the like Manner so capacious a Scheme, such a copious Jumble of Power and Politicks. We shall content ourselves with

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## DEDICATION. vii

observing, that all those beauteous Models of Government which the little States of *Germany* exercise, and those extensive Liberties which the Boors of *Poland* enjoy, were designed to concenter in your System; and were we to regard the Modes of Government, we must have been strangely unlucky to have miss'd of the best, where there was the Appearance of so great a Variety; for under the Influence of our *Perpetual Dictator* we have seen something like *Aristocracy*, *Oligarchy*, as well as the *Triumvirate*, *Decemvirate*, and *Consular Authority* of famous Republicks, which have expired many Ages before us: What Wonder then we share the same Fate? Do their Towns and Villages exist but in Story and Rubbish? We are all over Ruins; our Publick-works, Forts, Wells, Highways, Light-house, Store and Water-mills, &c. are dignified like theirs with the same venerable Desolation. The Log-house indeed is like to be the last forsaken Spot of your Empire; yet even this, thro' the Death or Desertion of those who should continue to inhabit it, must suddenly decay; the bankrupt Jailor himself shall be soon denied the Privilege of human Conversation; and when this last Moment of the Spell expires, the whole shall vanish like the Illusion of some *Eastern Magician*.

But let not this solitary Prospect impreis your Excellency with any Fears of having your Services to Mankind, and to the Settlers of *Georgia* in particular, buried in Oblivion; for if we diminutive Authors are allowed to prophesy, (as

you

## viii DEDICATION.

you know Poets in those Cases formerly did) we may confidently presage, That while the Memoirs of *America* continue to be read in *English*, *Spanish*, or the Language of the *Scots Highlanders*, your Excellency's Exploits and Epochs will be transmitted to Posterity.

Should your Excellency apprehend the least Tincture of Flattery in any thing already hinted, we may sincerely assure you we intended nothing that our Sentiments did not very strictly attribute to your Merit; and in such Sentiments we have the Satisfaction of being fortified by all Persons of Impartiality and Discernment.

But to trespass no longer on those Minutes, which your Excellency may suppose more significantly employed on the Sequel, let it suffice at present to assure you, that we are deeply affected with your Favours; and tho' unable of ourselves properly to acknowledge them, we shall embrace every Opportunity of Recommending you to higher Powers, who (we are hopeful) will reward your Excellency according to your MERIT.

*May it please your Excellency,*

*Your Excellency's*

*Most devoted Servants,*

**The Land-holders of GEORGIA,  
Authors of the following Narrative.**



# P R E F A C E.

**H**E Colony of Georgia has afforded so much Subject of Conversation to the World, that it is not to be question'd, but a true and impartial Account of it from its first Settlement to its present Period, will be generally agreeable; and the more so, that the Subject has hitherto been so much disguised and misrepresented in Pamphlets, Poems, Gazettes and Journals.

If it is ask'd, Why this NARRATIVE has not been publish'd to the World sooner? We assign two Reasons, which (we doubt not) will be satisfactory.

First, A Number of Honourable Gentlemen accepted the Charge of Trustees for executing the Purposes in his Majesty's most gracious CHARTER; Gentlemen, whose Honour and Integrity we never did, nor yet do call in Question: But, to our great Misfortune, none of that honourable Body (excepting Mr. OGLETHORPE) ever had Opportunity of viewing the Situation and Circumstances of the Colony, and judging for themselves as to the Necessities thereof. How far Mr. Oglethorpe's Schemes were consistent with the Welfare or Prosperity of it, will best appear from the following Narrative.

When Experience gradually unfolded to us the Alterations we found absolutely requisite to our subsisting, we made all dutiful and submissive Applications to those our

## X

## P R E F A C E

Patrons, in whom we placed so much Confidence: This Course we judged the most proper and direct, and therefore repeated these our dutiful Applications, both to the Body of the Trustees and to Mr. Oglethorpe; but alas! our Miseries could not alter his Views of things, and therefore we could obtain no Redress from him; and the honourable Board we found were prejudiced against our Petitions (no doubt) thro' Misinformations and Misrepresentations; and this (we are confident) a further Enquiry and Time will convince them of.

The inviolable Regard we paid to the honourable Board kept us from applying to any other Power for Redress, whilst the least Hopes could be entertained of any from them: And we make no doubt, but that our Moderation in this respect will recommend us to all Persons of Humanity.

A second Reason is, That as we had daily Occasion of seeing our supreme Magistrates, who ruled over us with unlimited Power, exercising illegal Acts of Authority, by Threatnings, Imprisonments, and other Oppressions; therefore we had just Reason to apprehend, that any further Steps to obtain Relief might subject us to the like Effects of arbitrary Power; so, until now, that a handful of us have made our Escape to a Land of Liberty, (after having made Shipwreck of our Time and Substance in that unhappy Colony) we had it not in our Power to represent the State of that Settlement to the World, or make our Application to higher Powers for Redress.

We are hopeful that the Perusal of the following Sheets will rectify two sorts of Readers in their Surprise in relation to the Colony of GEORGIA, viz. Those of Great Britain, who have never known this Part of the World but by Description; and those of America: The First are no doubt surprized to think it possible, that so pleasant and temperate a Climate, so fruitful a Soil, such extensive Privileges, all which were publickly given out, and

and such considerable Sums of publick and private Bene-factions, have not satisfied and enriched us: Them we refer to the following Narrative for Satisfaction. The American Reader, on the other hand, must be equally surprized to find that such Numbers should have been so fooled and blindfolded, as to expect to live in this Part of America by Cultivation of Lands without Negroes, and much more without Titles to their Lands, and laid under a Load of Grievances and Restrictions: And tho' these were redress'd, how could Persons in their Senses ever imagine, that Fifty Acres of Pine-Barren, not value Fifty Six-pences in Property, (and whereof many Thousands may be purchased at half that rate in the neighbouring Province) could maintain a Family of White People, and pay such Duties and Quit-rents in a few Years, as the richest Grounds in Carolina, or other Provinces in America, will never bear? To these last we shall only beg Leave to observe, that such fatal Artifice was used, (we shall not say by whom) such specious Pretences were made use of, and such real Falsities advanced, and the smallest Foundations of Truth magnified to Hyperbole; that we, who had no Opportunity of knowing otherways, or means of learning the real Truth, and being void of all Suspicion of Artifice or Design, easily believed all these, and fell into the Decoy.

The Mind of Man is naturally curious and enterprizing; we easily feed our Wishes into Realities, and affect and look upon every Novelty in the most favourable Light; how easy then is it for Cunning and Artifice to lay hold on the weak Sides of our Fellow Creatures, as we catch Fish with a Hook baited to their particular Goût?

To prove this Charge, we shall only transcribe some Passages from a Piece of Prose, and some from a Piece of Poesie; by which Specimens the Reader may judge of some considerable Number which were dispers'd and vend-ed of the same Stamp.

The First are from a Pamphlet printed at London 1733, entituled, A new and accurate Account of the Provinces of SOUTH-CAROLINA and GEORGIA. The Author has not thought fit to favour us with his Name; but it is easy to conceive that we, who suspected no Artifice or Design, must conclude that it came from the best Authority, from the Circumstances of its being dispersed publickly, and not being contradicted, and from the Author's intimate Acquaintance (at least so pretended) with all the Trustees Measures and Designs. After a high Encomium upon the Trustees, Page 7, he says, 'The Air of GEORGIA is healthy, being always serene and pleasant, never subject to excessive Heat or Cold, or sudden Changes of Weather; the Winter is regular and short, and the Summer cooled with refreshing Breezes; it neither feels the cutting North-west Wind that the Virginians complain of, nor the intense Heats of Spain, Barbary, Italy, and Egypt. The Soil will produce any thing with very little Culture.'—Page 19, 'All Sorts of Corn yield an amazing Increase; one Hundredfold is the common Estimate, tho' their Husbandry is so slight, that they can only be said to scratch the Earth, and merely to cover the Seed: All the best Sort of Cattle and Fowls are multiplied without Number, and therefore without a Price: Vines are Natives here.'—Page 21, 'The Woods near Savannab are not hard to be cleared, many of them have no Under-Wood, and the Trees do not stand generally thick on the Ground, but at considerable Distances asunder: When you fell the Timber for Use, or to make Tar, the Root will rot in four or five Years; and in the mean time you may pasture the Ground; but if you would only destroy the Timber, 'tis done by half a Dozen Strokes of an Ax surrounding each Tree a little above the Root, in a Year or two the Water getting into the Wound rots the Timber, and a brisk Gust

‘ of Wind sells many Acres for you in an Hour, of which  
‘ you may make one bright Bon-fire. Such will be fre-  
‘ quently here the Fate of the *Pine*, the *Walnut*, the  
‘ *Cypress*, the *Oak* and the *Cedar*. Such an Air and Soil  
‘ can only be described by a Poetical Pen, because there  
‘ is no Danger of exceeding the Truth; therefore take  
‘ *WALLER*’s Description of an Island in the Neighbour-  
‘ hood of *CAROLINA*, to give you an Idea of this hap-  
‘ py Climate:

‘ The Spring, which but salutes us here,  
‘ Inhabits there, and courts them all the Year:  
‘ Ripe Fruits and Blossoms on the same Tree live;  
‘ At once they promise what at once they give.  
‘ So sweet the Air, so moderate the Clime,  
‘ None sickly lives, or dies before his Time.  
‘ Heav’n sure has kept this Spot of Earth uncurst,  
‘ To shew how all things were created first.

Page 27, ‘ The Indians bring many a Mile the whole  
‘ Deers Flesh, which they sell to the People who live  
‘ in the Country for the Value of Sixpence Sterling;  
‘ and a Wild Turkey of Forty Pound Weight for the  
‘ Value of Two Pence.’ — In Page 32, the Author  
when recommending the Georgia Adventure to Gentle-  
men of decayed Circumstances, who must labour at home  
or do worse, states the following Objection, viz. ‘ If such  
‘ People can’t get Bread here for their Labour, how  
‘ will their Condition be mended in *GEORGIA*? Which  
‘ be solves in the following Manner, — ‘ The An-  
‘ swer is easy; Part of it is well attested, and Part Self-  
‘ evident; they have Land there for nothing, and that  
‘ Land so fertile, that, as is said before, they receive an  
‘ Hundredfold Increase, for taking a very little Pains.  
‘ Give here in *England* ten Acres of good Land to one  
‘ of those helpless Persons, and I doubt not his Ability to  
‘ make

‘ make it sustain him, and by his own Culture, without letting it to another ; but the Difference between no Rent and rack’d Rent, is the Difference between eating and starving.’ — Page 32, ‘ These Trustees not only give Land to the Unhappy who go thither, but are also impowered to receive the voluntary Contributions of charitable Persons, to enable to furnish the poor Adventurers with all Necessaries for the Expence of their Voyage, occupying the Land, and supporting them till they find themselves comfortably settled ; so that now the Unfortunate will not be obliged to bind themselves to a long Servitude to pay for their Passage, for they may be carried *gratis* into a Land of Liberty and Plenty, where they immediately find themselves in the Possession of a competent Estate, in an happier Climate than they knew before, and they are unfortunate indeed, if here they cannot forget their Sorrows.’ — Nay, as if such *Assertions* as these were not powerful enough to influence poor People, Calculations are subjoin’d, to demonstrate, that a Family consisting of one poor Man, his Wife, and Child of seven Years old, may in Georgia earn sixty Pounds Sterling per Annum, and this abstracted from Silk, Wine, &c. — Page 41, ‘ Now this very Family in Georgia, by raising Rice and Corn sufficient for its Occasions, and by attending the Care of their Cattle and Land (which almost every one is able to do in some tolerable Degree for himself) will easily produce in gross Value the Sum of sixty Pounds Sterling per Annum ; nor is this to be wondred at, because of the valuable Assistance it has from a fertile Soil and a Stock given *gratis* ; which must always be remembred in this Calculation,

‘ The Calculation of one Hundred such Families when formally extended, stands thus,— Page 43,

## PREFACE.

xxv

	L. s. d.
‘ In London one Hundred poor	3 - 500 00 00
‘ Men earn -	3
‘ One Hundred Women and One	2
‘ Hundred Children,	3 - 500 00 00
	<hr/>
	1000 00 00
‘ In Georgia an hundred Families earn,	
‘ One Hundred Men for Labour,	1200 00 00
‘ Ditto for Care of their Stock at	2
‘ Leisure Hours,	3 - 1200 00 00
‘ One Hundred Women and One	2
‘ Hundred Children,	3 - 2400 00 00
‘ Land and Stock in themselves,	1200 00 00
	<hr/>
Total,	6000 00 00
Q. E. D.	

But we must conclude this Head, lest we tire the Reader. We shall now beg Leave to quote a few Poetical Accounts of this Paradise of the World, and of the Fatherly Care and Protection we might depend on from Mr. Oglethorpe. A hundred Hackney Muses might be instanced; but we shall confine ourselves to the celebrated Performance of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Wesley, where we might well expect a sufficient Stock of Truth and Religion, to counter-ballance a Poetical Licence. Vide a Poem entitled, GEORGIA, and Verses upon Mr. OGLETHORPE’s second Voyage to GEORGIA. Printed London, 1736.

‘ SEE where beyond the spacious Ocean lies  
 ‘ A wide waste Land beneath the Southern Skies;  
 ‘ Where kindly Suns for Ages roll’d in vain,  
 ‘ Nor e’er the Vintage saw, or ripening Grains;  
 ‘ Where all things into wild Luxuriance ran,  
 ‘ And burthen’d Nature ask’d the Aid of Man.

‘ In

‘ In this sweet Climate and prolifick Soil,  
‘ He bids the eager Swain indulge his Toil ;  
‘ In free Possession to the Planter’s Hand,  
‘ Consigns the rich uncultivated Land.  
‘ Go you, the Monarch cries, go settle there,  
‘ Whom Britain from her Plenitude can spare :  
‘ Go, your old wonted Industry pursue ;  
‘ Nor envy Spain the Treasures of Peru.

‘ But not content in Council here to join,  
‘ A further Labour, OGLETHORPE, is thine :  
‘ In each great Deed thou claim’st the foremost Part,  
‘ And Toil and Danger charm thy gen’rous Heart ;  
‘ But chief for this thy warm Affections rise,  
‘ For oh ! thou view’st it with a Parent’s Eyes :  
‘ For this thou tempt’st the vast tremenduous Main,  
‘ And Floods and Storms oppose their Threats in vain.

‘ He comes, whose Life, while absent from your View,  
‘ Was one continued Ministry for you ;  
‘ For you were laid out all his Pains and Art,  
‘ Won every Will, and soften’d every Heart.  
‘ With what paternal Joy shall he relate  
‘ How views its Mother Isle your little State :  
‘ Think while he strove your distant Coast to gain,  
‘ How oft he sigh’d and chid the tedious Main !  
‘ Impatient to survey, by Culture grac’d,  
‘ Your dreary Wood-land and your rugged Waite.  
‘ Fair were the Scenes he feign’d, the Prospects fair ;  
‘ And sure, ye Georgians, all he feign’d was there.  
‘ A Thousand Pleasures crowd into his Breast,  
‘ But one, one mighty Thought, absorbs the rest,  
‘ And gives me Heav’n to see (the Patriot cries)  
‘ Another BRITAIN in the Desart rise.

Again,

*Again,*

- ‘ With nobler Products see thy GEORGIA teems,
- ‘ Chear’d with the genial Sun’s directer Beams ;
- ‘ There the wild Vine to Culture learns to yield,
- ‘ And purple Clusters ripen through the Field.
- ‘ Now bid thy Merchants bring thy Wine no more,
- ‘ Or from th’ Iberian or the Tuscan Shore :
- ‘ No more they need th’ Hungarian Vineyards drain,
- ‘ And France herself may drink her best Champaign.
- ‘ Behold ! at last, and in a subject Land,
- ‘ Nectar sufficient for thy large Demand :
- ‘ Delicious Nectar, powerful to improve
- ‘ Our hospitable Mirth and social Love :
- ‘ This for thy jovial Sons.—Nor less the Care
- ‘ Of thy young Province, to oblige the FAIR ;
- ‘ Here tend the Silk-Worm in the verdant Shade,
- ‘ The frugal Matron and the blooming Maid.

*From the Whole, we doubt not, the Reader will look upon us as sufficiently punished for our Credulity : And indeed, who would not have been catch’d with such Promises, such Prospects ? What might not the Poor Man flatter himself with, from such an Alteration in his Situation ? And how much more might a Gentleman expect from a plentiful Stock of his own, and Numbers of Servants to set up with ? Could a Person with the least Faith, have question’d the Committing his Interests to such Guardians, and such a tender Father as Mr. Oglethorpe was believed to be ? Whether he has acted that generous, that humane, that fatherly Part, the following NARRATIVE must determine.*

*As for these Poetical Licences touching the Wine and Silk, we do not transcribe them as a Reflection upon the Author, but as a Satyr upon the Mismanagement of those Manufactures ; since no Measures were taken that seem’d really intended for their Advancement.*

We no wise question the Possibility of advancing such Improvements in GEORGIA, with far less Sums of Money, properly applied, than the Publick has bestow'd: But not even the Flourishing of Wine and Silk, can make a Colony of British Subjects happy, if they are deprived of the Liberties and Properties of their Birth-right.

We have endeavour'd to the Utmost to be tender of Characters; but as we undertake to write an Account of Facts and Truths, there is no help for it, when those Facts and Truths press home.

It is a common Satisfaction to Sufferers, to expose to the Publick the Rocks upon which they split, and the Misfortunes by which they suffered; and it may well be allow'd us, to publish the Causes to which we attribute the Ruin of that Settlement and ourselves; and more especially as we are Prosecutors for Justice from higher Powers; which we doubt not receiving as the Case deserves.

We hope the Truth of the following Narrative will recommend itself to the Perusal of the candid Reader. The fatal Truths of this Tragedy hath already been seal'd with the Death of Multitudes of our Fellow-Creatures; but still (Thanks to the Providence of the Almighty) some survive to attest and confirm the Truth of what is herein contain'd, against any Persons or Names, however great, however powerful. Our Circumstances and Sincerity will excuse our want of that Politeness and Accuracy of Style, which might have represented our Case to greater Advantage to the Courteous Reader, whom we shall no longer detain from the Subject in hand.

A true

2 JY 61



A true and historical

# NARRATIVE, &c.

**N**OTHING is more difficult for Authors than to divest themselves of Byass and Particularity, especially when they themselves are Parties or Sufferers in the Affair treated of.

It is possible this may be supposed the Case with us the Publishers of this *Narrative*; it may be imagined, that the Hardships, Losses and Disappointments we have met with in the Colony of *Georgia*, will naturally sour our Humours, and engage us to represent every thing in the worst Light.

As the Probability of those Surmises is very obvious to us, we have, to the utmost of our Power, guarded against the weak Side of ourselves; and to convince the World of our Sincerity, shall no further descend into the Grievances of particular Persons, than is absolutely requisite for making our *General Narrative* intelligible; and to a faithful Detail of publick Vouchers, Records, Extracts, Missives, Memorials and Representations, shall only adjoin so much of History as may be necessary to recount the most material Events, and compleat the Connexion.

We are hopeful, that an Information founded upon the strictest Truth will effectually introduce any further Steps that Providence shall enable us to take towards procuring the Redress of our Grievances. While we had the least Hopes of Redress from our immediate Superiors and Patrons, we would not; and when we began to despair of Relief by that Channel, we durst not make Application to any other Tribunal, unless we would expose ourselves to the dreadful Effects of the Resentment of those who had before reduced us to Poverty by Oppression: And indeed, in all the Applications we made for Redress, we were brow-beat, obstructed, threatned, and branded with opprobrious Names, such as proud, idle, lazy, discontented and mutinous People, and several other Appellations of that kind, and were always afterwards harrassed by all Means whatsoever; several Instances of which will appear to the Reader in the Sequel.

Our late Retreat from that Confinement to a *Land of Liberty* puts it in our Power to speak the Truth; and tho' our Endeavours are too late to relieve the dead, the dying, and those many now dispersed in all the Corners of his Majesty's Dominions; yet they may be the Means of ushering in Sympathy and Assistance to the Survivors, and to Multitudes of Widows and Orphans of the deceased from the humane and generous.

As our sole Design is to give *A plain Narrative of the Establishment and Progress of the Colony of GEORGIA, from its Rise to its present Period*, we shall court no other Ornaments than those of Truth and Perspicuity, and shall endeavour to carry the Reader's Attention regularly from the first to the last Motions we make mention of.

In the Year 1732 his Majesty was pleased to erect, by his ROYAL CHARTER, into a separate Province, distinct from *South-Carolina*, that Space of Land lying between the Rivers *Savannah* and *Alatamaha*, under the Name of *GEORGIA*.

As this gracious Charter is the Basis and Foundation  
of

of all the Transactions relating to this Province, which have so much amused and perplexed the World, and which our Endeavour is to set in a true Light, we cannot dispense with inserting the Charter at large; which, we are confident, for many Reasons, will be acceptable to the Reader.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of GOD, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. WHEREAS We are credibly informed, That many of Our poor Subjects are, through Misfortunes and Want of Employment, reduced to great Necessity, insomuch as by their Labour they are not able to provide a Maintenance for themselves and Families; and if they had Means to defray their Charges of Passage, and other Expences incident to new Settlements, they would be glad to settle in any of Our Provinces in America; where, by cultivating the Lands at present waste and desolate, they might not only gain a comfortable Subsistence for themselves and Families, but also strengthen Our Colonies, and increase the Trade, Navigation and Wealth of these Our Realms. AND whereas Our Provinces in North-America have been frequently ravaged by Indian Enemies, more especially that of South-Carolina, which in the late War by the neighbouring Savages was laid waste by Fire and Sword, and great Numbers of the English Inhabitants miserably massacred; and Our loving Subjects who now inhabit there, by reason of the Smallness of their Numbers, will, in case of a new War, be exposed to the late Calamities, inasmuch as their whole southern Frontier continueth unsettled, and lieth open to the said Savages. AND whereas we think it highly becoming our Crown and Royal Dignity to protect all Our loving Subjects, be they never so distant from Us, to extend Our fatherly Compassion even to the mean-

'eit and most infatuate of Our People, and to relieve  
 'the Wants of Our above mentioned poor Subjects; and  
 'that it will be highly conducive for accomplishing those  
 'Ends, that a regular Colony of the said poor People be  
 'settled and established in the southern Territories of  
 'Carolina: *AND whereas* We have been well assured,  
 'That if We would be graciously pleased to erect and  
 'settle a Corporation for the receiving, managing and  
 'disposing of the Contributions of Our loving Subjects,  
 'divers Persons would be induced to contribute to the  
 'Purposes aforesaid, *KNOW YE therefore*, That We  
 'have, for the Considerations aforesaid, and for the bet-  
 'ter and more orderly carrying on the said good Purpo-  
 'ses, of Our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and  
 'mere Motion, Willed, Ordained, Constituted and Ap-  
 'pointed, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and  
 'Successors, do Will, Ordain, Constitute, Declare and  
 'Grant, That Our Right trusty and Well-beloved *John*  
 'Lord Viscount *Purcrval* of Our Kingdom of *Ireland*,  
 'Our Trusty and Well-beloved *Edward Digby*, *George*  
 'Carpenter, *James Ogletborpe*, *George Heathcote*, *Thomas*  
 'Tower, *Robert Moor*, *Robert Hucks*, *Roger Holland*, *Wil-*  
 'iam Sloper, *Francis Eyles*, *John Larocbe*, *James Vernon*,  
 'William Beletha, Esqrs. A. M. *John Burton*, B. D. *Ri-*  
 'chard Bandy, A. M. *Arthur Bedford*, A. M. *Samuel Smith*,  
 'A. M. *Adam Anderson* and *Thomas Coram*, Gentlemen,  
 'and such other Persons as shall be elected in the Manner  
 'herein after mentioned, and their Successors to be e-  
 'lected in the Manner herein after directed, be, and shall  
 'be one Body Politick and Corporate, in Deed and in  
 'Name, by the Name of *The Trustees for Establishing the*  
 'Colony of *Georgia in America*; and them and their Suc-  
 'cessors by the same Name, We do, by these Presents,  
 'for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, really and fully Make,  
 'Ordain, Constitute and Declare, to be one Body Poli-  
 'tick in Deed and in Name for ever; and that by the  
 'same Name they and their Successors shall and may  
     ' have

have perpetual Succession; and that they and their  
 Successors, by that Name, shall and may for ever here-  
 after, be Persons able and capable in the Law, to pur-  
 chase, have, take, receive and enjoy, to them and  
 their Successors, any Manors, Messuages, Lands, Te-  
 nements, Rents, Advowsons, Liberties, Privileges;  
 Jurisdictions, Franchises, and other Hereditaments  
 whatsoever, lying and being in Great Britain, or any  
 Part thereof, of whatsoever Nature, Kind or Quality,  
 or Value they be, in Fie and in Perpetuity; nor ex-  
 ceeding the yearly Value of *One thousand Pounds*, be-  
 yond Reprises; also Estates for Lives, and for Years;  
 and all other manner of Goods, Chattels and Things  
 whatsoever they be, for the better settling and sup-  
 porting, and maintaining the said Colony, and other  
 Uses aforesaid; and to give, grant, let and demise the  
 said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Heredi-  
 taments, Goods, Chattels and Things whatsoever a-  
 foresaid, by Lease or Leases, for Term of Years, in  
 Possession at the time of granting thereof, and not in  
 Reversion, not exceeding the Term of *Thirty one*  
 Years, from the time of granting thereof; on which  
 in case no Fine be taken, shall be reserved the Full;  
 and in case a Fine be taken, shall be reserved at least a  
 Moiety of the Value that the same shall reasonably  
 and *bona fide* be worth at the time of such Demise;  
 and that they and their Successors, by the Name afore-  
 said, shall and may for ever hereafter, be Persons able,  
 capable in the Law, to purchase, have, take, receive  
 and enjoy, to them and their Successors, any Lands,  
 Territories, Possessions, Tenements, Jurisdictions,  
 Franchises and Hereditaments whatsoever, lying and  
 being in *America*, of what Quantity, Quality or Value  
 whatsoever they be, for the better settling and sup-  
 porting, and maintaining the said Colony; and that by  
 the Name aforesaid they shall and may be able to sue  
 and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be

' answered unto, defend and be defended in all Courts  
 ' and Places whatsoever, and before whatsoever Judges,  
 ' Justices and other Officers, of Us, our Heirs and Suc-  
 ' cessors, in all and singular Actions, Plaints, Pleas, Mat-  
 ' ters, Suits and Demands, of what Kind, Nature or  
 ' Quality soever they be; and to act and do all other  
 ' Matters and Things in as ample Manner and Form as  
 ' any other Our Liege Subjects of this Realm of Great  
 ' Britain, and that they and their Successors for ever  
 ' hereafter, shall and may have a *Common Seal*, to serve  
 ' for the Causes and Busynesses of them and their Suc-  
 ' cessors; and that it shall and may be lawful for them  
 ' and their Successors, to change, break, alter and make  
 ' new the said Seal, from time to time and at their Plea-  
 ' sure, as they shall think best. *AND We do further*  
 ' grant, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, That the  
 ' said Corporation, and the Common Council of the  
 ' said Corporation herein after by Us appointed, may  
 ' from time to time, and at all times, meet about their  
 ' Affairs when and where they please, and transact and  
 ' carry on the Business of the said Corporation. *And for*  
 ' the better Execution of the Purposes aforesaid, *We do, by*  
 ' these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, give  
 ' and grant to the said Corporation, and their Successors,  
 ' That they and their Successors for ever, may, upon the  
 ' third Thursday in the Month of *March* yearly, meet at  
 ' some convenient Place to be appointed by the said  
 ' Corporation, or major Part of them who shall be pre-  
 ' sent at any Meeting of the said Corporation, to be had  
 ' for the appointing of the said Place; and that they, or  
 ' two Thirds of such of them that shall be present at such  
 ' yearly Meeting, and at no other Meeting of the said  
 ' Corporation, between the Hours of *Ten* in the Morn-  
 ' ing and *Four* in the Afternoon of the same Day, chuse  
 ' and elect such Person or Persons to be Members of the  
 ' said Corporation, as they shall think beneficial to the  
 ' good Designs of the said Corporation. *And Our fur-*  
     *ther*

• *ther Will and Pleasure is, That if it shall happen that any*  
 • *Persons herein after by Us appointed as the Common*  
 • *Council of the said Corporation, or any other Persons*  
 • *to be elected or admitted Members of the said Com-*  
 • *mon Council in the Manner hereafter directed, shall*  
 • *die, or shall by Writing under his or their Hands re-*  
 • *spectively resign his or their Office or Offices of Com-*  
 • *mon Council Man or Common Council Men; the said*  
 • *Corporation, or the major Part of such of them as shall*  
 • *be present, shall and may at such Meeting, on the said*  
 • *third Thursday in March yearly, in manner as afore-*  
 • *said, next after such Death or Resignation, and at no*  
 • *other Meeting of the said Corporation, into the room*  
 • *or place of such Person or Persons so dead or so resign-*  
 • *ing, elect and chuse one or more such Person or Per-*  
 • *sons, being Members of the said Corporation, as to*  
 • *them shall seem meet: And Our Will is, That all and*  
 • *every the Person or Persons which shall from time to*  
 • *time hereafter be elected Common Council Men of the*  
 • *said Corporation as aforesaid, do and shall, before he*  
 • *or they act as Common Council Men of the said Cor-*  
 • *poration, take an Oath for the faithful and due Exe-*  
 • *cution of their Office; which Oath the President of*  
 • *the said Corporation for the Time being, is hereby au-*  
 • *thorized and required to administer to such Person or*  
 • *Persons elected as aforesaid. And Our Will and Plea-*  
 • *sure is, That the first President of the said Corporati-*  
 • *on is and shall be Our Trusty and Well-beloved the*  
 • *said John Lord Viscount Purcival; and that the said*  
 • *President shall, within Thirty Days after the passing*  
 • *this CHARTER, cause a Summons to be issued to*  
 • *the several Members of the said Corporation herein*  
 • *particularly named, to meet at such Time and Place*  
 • *as he shall appoint, to consult about and transact the*  
 • *Businesses of the said Corporation. And Our Will and*  
 • *Pleasure is, and We, by these Presents, for Us, Our*  
 • *Heirs and Successors, grant, ordain and direct, That*

' the Common Council of this Corporation shall consist  
 ' of Fifteen in Number; and We do, by these Presents,  
 ' nominate, constitute and appoint Our Right Trusty  
 ' and Well-beloved *John Lord Viscount Purcival*, Our  
 ' Trusty and Beloved *Edward Digby*, *George Carpenter*,  
 ' *James Ogletorpe*, *George Heathcote*, *Thomas Larocbe*,  
 ' *James Vernon*, *William Beletha*, Esqrs. and *Stephen*  
 ' *Hales*, Master of Arts, to be the Common Council of  
 ' the said Corporation, to continue in the said Office du-  
 ' ring their good Behaviour. *AND whereas it is Our*  
 ' *Royal Intention*, That the Members of the said Corpo-  
 ' ration should be encreased by Election, as soon as con-  
 ' veniently may be, to a greater Number than is here-  
 ' by nominated; *Our further Will and Pleasure is, and*  
 ' *We do hereby*, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, *ordain*  
 ' *and direct*, That from the Time of such Increase of the  
 ' Members of the said Corporation, the Number of the  
 ' Common Council shall be increased to *Twenty four*;  
 ' and that at the same Assembly at which such additional  
 ' Members of the said Corporation shall be chosen, there  
 ' shall likewise be elected, in the Manner herein before  
 ' directed for the Election of Common Council Men,  
 ' Nine Persons to be the said Common Council Men, and  
 ' to make up the Number *Twenty four*. *And Our fur-*  
 ' *ther Will and Pleasure is*, That Our Trusty and Well-  
 ' beloved *Edward Digby*, Esq; shall be the first Chair-  
 ' man of the Common Council of the said Corporation;  
 ' and that the said *Lord Viscount Purcival* shall be and  
 ' continue President of the said Corporation; and that  
 ' the said *Edward Digby* shall be and continue Chair-  
 ' man of the Common Council of the said Corporation,  
 ' respectively, until the Meeting which shall be had next  
 ' and immediately after the first Meeting of the said  
 ' Corporation, or of the Common Council of the said  
 ' Corporation respectively, and no longer: At which  
 ' said second Meeting, and every other subsequent and  
 ' future Meeting of the said Corporation, or of the Com-

' mon

mon Council of the said Corporation respectively, in  
 order to preserve an indifferent Rotation of the sever-  
 al Offices of President of the Corporation, and of  
 Chairman of the Common Council of the said Corpo-  
 ration; *We do direct and ordain,* That all and every  
 the Person and Persons Members of the said Common  
 Council for the time being, and no other, being pre-  
 sent at such Meetings, shall severally and respectively  
 in their Turns, preside at the Meetings which shall  
 from time to time be held of the said Corporation, or  
 of the Common Council of the said Corporation respe-  
 ctively: And in case any Doubt or Question shall at  
 any time arise touching or concerning the Right of any  
 Member of the said Common Council to preside at  
 any Meeting of the said Corporation, or at the Com-  
 mon Council of the said Corporation, the same shall  
 respectively be determined by the major Part of the  
 said Corporation, or of the Common Council of the  
 said Corporation respectively, who shall be present at  
 such Meeting. *Provided always,* That no Member of  
 the said Common Council having served in the Offices  
 of President of the said Corporation, or of Chairman of  
 the Common Council of the said Corporation, shall be ca-  
 pable of being or of serving as President or Chairman  
 at any Meeting of the said Corporation or Common  
 Council of the said Corporation, next and immediate-  
 ly ensuing that in which he so served as President of  
 the said Corporation, or Chairman of the said Com-  
 mon Council of the said Corporation respectively; un-  
 less it shall so happen, that at any such Meeting of the  
 said Corporation there shall not be any other Member of  
 the said Common Council present. *And Our Will and*  
*Pleasure is,* That, at all and every of the Meetings of the  
 said Corporation or of the Common Council of the said  
 Corporation, the President or Chairman for the time be-  
 ing, shall have a Voice and shall vote and shall act as a  
 Member of the said Corporation, or of the Common

‘ Council of the said Corporation, at such Meeting; and  
 ‘ in case of any Equality of Votes, the said President or  
 ‘ Chairman for the time being, shall have a lasting Vote.  
 ‘ *And Our further Will and Pleasure is, That no President*  
 ‘ of the said Corporation, or Chairman of the Commons  
 ‘ Council of the said Corporation, or Member of the said  
 ‘ Common Council or Corporation, by Us by these Pre-  
 ‘ sents appointed, or hereafter from time to time to be  
 ‘ elected and appointed in Manner aforesaid, shall have,  
 ‘ take or receive, directly or indirectly, any Salary, Fee,  
 ‘ Perquisite, Benefit or Profit whatsoever, for or by Rea-  
 ‘ son of his or their serving the said Corporation, or Com-  
 ‘ mon Council of the said Corporation, or President,  
 ‘ Chairman or Common Council Man, or as being a  
 ‘ Member of the said Corporation. And Our Will and  
 ‘ Pleasure is, That the said herein before appointed Pre-  
 ‘ sident, Chairman or Common Council Men, before he  
 ‘ and they act respectively as such, shall severally take  
 ‘ an Oath for the faithful and due Execution of their  
 ‘ Trust, to be administred to the President by the *Chief*  
 ‘ *Baron of Our Court of Exchequer* for the Time being, and  
 ‘ by the President of the said Corporation to the rest of the  
 ‘ Common Council, who are hereby authorized severally  
 ‘ and respectively to administer the same. And Our Will and  
 ‘ Pleasure is, That all and every Person and Persons who  
 ‘ shall have, in his or their own Name or Names, or in  
 ‘ the Name or Names of any Person or Persons in Trust  
 ‘ for him or them, or for his or their Benefit, any Office,  
 ‘ Place or Employment of Profit, under the said Corpo-  
 ‘ ration, shall be incapable of being elected a Member  
 ‘ of the said Corporation; and if any Member of the said  
 ‘ Corporation, during such Time as he shall continue a  
 ‘ Member thereof, shall in his own Name, or in the  
 ‘ Name of any Person or Persons in Trust for him, or for  
 ‘ his Benefit, have, hold, exercise, accept, possess or en-  
 ‘ joy any Office, Place or Employment of Profit under  
 ‘ the said Corporation, or under the Common Council  
     ‘ of

of the said Corporation, such Member shall, from the  
 Time of his having, holding, exercising, accepting,  
 possessing and enjoying such Office, Place and Employ-  
 ment of Profit, cease to be a Member of the said Cor-  
 poration. *And We do, for Us, Our Heirs and Succe-  
 sors, grant unto the said Corporation and their Succe-  
 sors, That they and their Successors, or the major Part  
 of such of them as shall be present at any Meeting of  
 the said Corporation, conveen'd and assembled for that  
 Purpose by a convenient Notice thereof, shall have Pow-  
 er from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to an-  
 thorize and appoint such Persons as they shall think fit,  
 to take Subscriptions, and to gather and collect such  
 Monies as shall be by any Person or Persons contribut-  
 ed for the Purposes aforesaid, and shall and may revoke  
 and make void such Authorities and Appointments as  
 often as they shall see Cause so to do. *And We do hereby,*  
*for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and direct,*  
 That the said Corporation every Year lay an Account  
 in Writing before the *Chancellor, or Speaker, or Com-*  
*missioners for the Custody of the Great Seal of Great Bri-*  
*tain, of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the Chief Ju-*  
*stice of the Court of Kings-Bench, the Master of the Rolls,*  
*the Chief Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas, and the*  
*Chief Baron of the Exchequer, of Us, Our Heirs and*  
 Successors, for the Time being, or any Two of them,  
 of all Monies and Effects by them received or expend-  
 ed for the carrying on the good Purposes aforesaid. *And*  
*We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, give*  
*and grant unto the said Corporation and their Succe-  
 sors, full Power and Authority to constitute, ordain, and*  
*make such and so many By-Laws, Constitutions, Orders*  
*and Ordinances, as to them, or the greater Part of them,*  
*at their General Meeting for that Purpose, shall seem*  
*necessary and convenient for the well ordering and go-*  
*verning of the said Corporation, and the said By-Laws,*  
*Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, or any of them,**

‘ to

' to alter and annul as they, or the major Part of them  
 ' then present, shall see requisite; and in and by such  
 ' *By-Laws, Rules, Orders and Ordinances*, to set, impose  
 ' and inflict reasonable Pains and Penalties upon any Of-  
 ' fender or Offenders who shall transgress, break or vio-  
 ' late the said *By-Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordin-  
 ' ances*, so made as aforesaid, and to mitigate the same  
 ' as they, or the major Part of them then present, shall  
 ' think convenient; which said Pains and Penalties shall  
 ' and may be levied, sued for, taken, retained and recov-  
 ' ered by the said Corporation and their Successors, by  
 ' their Officers and Servants from time to time to be ap-  
 ' pointed for that Purpose, by Action of Debt, or by a-  
 ' ny other lawful Ways or Means, to the Use and Behoof  
 ' of the said Corporation and their Successors; all and  
 ' singular which *By-Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordin-  
 ' ances*, so as aforesaid to be made, WE WILL, shall  
 ' be duly observed and kept, under the Pains and Penal-  
 ' ties therein to be contained; so always as the said *By-  
 ' Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances, Pains and  
 ' Penalties*, from time to time to be made and imposed,  
 ' be reasonable, and not contrary or repugnant to the  
 ' *Laws or Statutes* of this Our Realm; and that such  
 ' *By-Laws, Constitutions and Ordinances, Pains and Pe-  
 ' nalties*, from time to time to be made and imposed;  
 ' and any *Repeal or Alteration* thereof, or any of them,  
 ' be likewise agreed to, be established and confirmed by  
 ' the said General Meeting of the said Corporation, to  
 ' be held and kept next after the same shall be respective-  
 ' ly made. And whereas the said Corporation intend to  
 ' settle a Colony, and to make an Habitation and Planta-  
 ' tion in that Part of Our Province of South-Carolina in  
 ' America, herein after described; KNOW YE, That We,  
 ' greatly desiring the happy Success of the said Corpo-  
 ' ration, for their further Encouragement in accomplishing  
 ' so excellent a Work, Have, of Our foreaid Grace, cer-  
 ' tain Knowledge, and mere Motion, Given and Grant-

' ed,

ed, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Suc-  
 cessors, Do Give and Grant to the said Corporation and  
 their Successors, the Reservation, Limitation and De-  
 clarations hereafter expressed, Seven undivided Parts, the  
 Whole in Eight equal Parts to be divided, of all those  
 Lands, Countries and Territories situate, lying, and  
 being in that Part of South-Carolina, in America, which  
 lies from the most northern Part of a Stream or River  
 there, commonly called *The Savannah*, all along the  
 Sea-coast to the Southward, unto the most southern  
 Stream of a certain other great Water or River called  
*The Alatamaha*, and westerly from the Heads of the  
 said Rivers respectively in direct Lines to the South  
 Seas; and all that Share, Circuit and Precinct of Land  
 within the said Boundaries, with the Islands on the Sea  
 lying opposite to the eastern Coast of the said Lands,  
 within Twenty Leagues of the same, which are not in-  
 habited already, or settled by any Authority derived  
 from the Crown of Great Britain, together with all  
 the Soils, Grounds, Havens, Ports, Gulfs and Bays,  
 Mines, as well Royal Mines of Gold and Silver as o-  
 ther Minerals, precious Stones, Quarries, Woods, Ri-  
 vers, Waters, Fishings, as well Royal Fishings of Whale  
 and Sturgeon, as other Fishings, Pearls, Commodities,  
 Jurisdictions, Royalties, Franchises, Privileges and Pre-  
 eminencies within the said Frontiers and Precincts there-  
 of, and thereunto in any sort belonging or appertain-  
 ing, and which We by Our Letters Patent may or can  
 grant; and in as ample Manner and Sort as We may,  
 or any Our Royal Progenitors have hitherto granted  
 to any Company, Body Politick or Corporate, or to  
 any Adventurer or Adventurers, Undertaker or Under-  
 takers of any Discoveries, Plantations or Traffick of,  
 in, or unto any Foreign Parts whatsoever, and in as le-  
 gal and ample Manner as if the same were herein par-  
 ticularly mentioned and expressed: To have, hold, pos-  
 sess and enjoy the said Seven undivided Parts, the whole  
     into

• into Eight equal Parts to be divided as aforesaid, of all  
 • and singular the Lands, Countries and Territories, with  
 • all and singular other the Premisses herein before by  
 • these Presents granted, or mentioned or intended to  
 • be granted to them the said Corporation and their Suc-  
 • cessors for ever, for the better Support of the said Co-  
 • lony; to be holden of Us, Our Heirs and Successors,  
 • as of Our Honour of *Hampton-Court*, in Our County of  
 • *Middlesex*, in free and common Soccage, and not in *Ca-*  
 • *pite*; *Yielding and Paying therefore to Us, Our Heirs and*  
 • *Successors*, yearly for ever, the Sum of *Four Shillings*  
 • for every *Hundred Acres* of the said Lands which the  
 • said Corporation shall grant, demise, plant or settle;  
 • the said Payment not to commence or to be made un-  
 • til *Ten Years* after such Grant, Demise, Planting or  
 • Settling, and to be answered and paid to Us, Our  
 • Heirs and Successors, in such Manner, and in such Spe-  
 • cies of Money or Notes as shall be current in Payment  
 • by *Proclamation* from time to time in Our said Province  
 • of *South-Carolina*; all which Lands, Countries, Ter-  
 • ritories and Premisses hereby granted, or mentioned  
 • and intended to be granted, *We do, by these Presents,*  
 • *make, erect and create*, One independent and separate  
 • Province by the Name of *GEORGIA*, by which Name  
 • WE WILL the same henceforth be called; and that  
 • all and every Person or Persons who shall at any time  
 • hereafter inhabit or reside within Our said Province,  
 • shall be and are hereby declared to be free, and shall  
 • not be subject to, or be bound to obey any Laws, Or-  
 • ders, Statutes or Constitutions which have been here-  
 • tofore made, ordered and enacted, or which hereafter  
 • shall be made, ordered or enacted by, for, or as the  
 • Laws, Orders, Statutes or Constitutions of Our said  
 • Province of *South-Carolina*, (save and except only the  
 • Command in chief of the Militia of Our said Province  
 • of *Georgia*, to Our Governor for the Time being of  
 • *South-Carolina*, in Manner hereafter declared) but shall  
     • be

be subject to and bound to obey such Laws, Orders,  
 Statutes and Constitutions as shall from time to time be  
 made, ordered and enacted, for the better Govern-  
 ment of the said Province of Georgia, in the manner  
 herein after declared. *And We do hereby*, for Us, Our  
 Heirs and Successors, *ordain, will and establish*, That  
 for and during the Term of Twenty one Years, to com-  
 mence from the Date of these Our *Letters Patent*, the  
 said Corporation assembled for that Purpose, shall and  
 may form and prepare *Laws, Statutes and Ordinances*,  
 fit and necessary for and concerning the Government  
 of the said Colony, and not repugnant to the *Laws*  
 and *Statutes of England*, and the same shall and may  
 present, under their *Common Seal*, to Us, Our Heirs  
 and Successors, in Our or Their Privy Council, for  
 Our or Their Approbation or Disallowance; and the  
 said *Laws, Statutes and Ordinances* being approved of  
 by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, in Our or Their  
 Privy-Council, shall from thenceforth be in full Force  
 and Virtue, within Our said Province of *Georgia*.  
*AND FORASMUCH* as the good and prosperous  
 Success of the said Colony, cannot but chiefly depend,  
 next under the Blessing of GOD and the Support of  
 Our Royal Authority, upon the provident and good  
 Direction of the whole Enterprize; and that it will  
 be too great a Burthen upon all the Members of the  
 said Corporation, to be convened so often as may be  
 requisite to hold Meetings for the Settling, Supporting,  
 Ordering and Maintaining the said Colony: Therefore  
*We do will, ordain and establish*, That the said Common  
 Council for the time being, of the said Corporation,  
 being assembled for that Purpose, or the major Part of  
 them, shall from time to time, and at all times here-  
 after, have full Power and Authority to dispose of,  
 extend and apply all the Monies and Effects belong-  
 ing to the said Corporation, in such Manner and Ways,  
 and by such Expences as they shall think best to con-

due to the carrying on and effecting the good Purpo-  
 ses herein mentioned and intended: *And also,* shall  
 have full Power, in the Name and on the Account of  
 the said Corporation, and with and under their *Common*  
*Seal*, to enter under any Covenants or Contracts for car-  
 rying on and effecting the Purposes aforesaid. *And Our*  
*farther Will and Pleasure is,* That the said Common  
 Council for the time being, or the major Part of such  
 Common Council which shall be present and assembled  
 for that Purpose from time to time, and at all times here-  
 after, shall and may nominate, constitute and appoint  
 a Treasurer or Treasurers, Secretary or Secretaries,  
 and such other Officers, Ministers and Servants of the  
 said Corporation, as to them or the major Part of them  
 as shall be present, shall seem proper or requisite for  
 the good Management of their Affairs; *and at their*  
*Will and Pleasure to displace, remove and put out*  
 such Treasurer or Treasurers, Secretary or Secretaries,  
 and all such other Officers, Ministers and Servants, as  
 often as they shall think fit so to do, and others in the  
 Room, Office, Place or Station of him or them so  
 displaced, removed or put out, to nominate, constitute  
 and appoint; and shall and may determine and appoint  
 such reasonable Salaries, Perquisites and other Re-  
 wards for their Labour, or Service of such Officers,  
 Servants and Persons, as to the said Common Council  
 shall seem meet; and all such Officers, Servants and  
 Persons shall, before the acting their respective Offices,  
 take an Oath, to be to them administered by the Chair-  
 man for the time being of the said Common Council of  
 the said Corporation, who is hereby authorized to ad-  
 minister the same, for the faithful and due Execution  
 of their respective Offices and Places. *And Our Will*  
*and Pleasure is,* That all such Person and Persons who  
 shall from time to time be chosen or appointed Treas-  
 surer or Treasurers, Secretary or Secretaries of the said  
 Corporation, in manner herein after directed, shall,  
 during

' during such times as they shall serve in the said Offices  
 ' respectively, be incapable of being a Member of  
 ' the said Corporation. *And We do further,* of Our spe-  
 ' cial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, for  
 ' Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant, by these Presents,  
 ' to the said Corporation and their Successors, That it  
 ' shall be lawful for them and their Officers or Agents,  
 ' at all times hereafter, to transport and convey out of  
 ' Our Realm of *Great Britain*, or any other Our Domi-  
 ' nions, into the said Province of *Georgia*, to be there set-  
 ' tled, and so many of Our loving Subjects, or any Fo-  
 ' reigners that are willing to become Our Subjects and  
 ' live under our Allegiance in the said Colony, as shall  
 ' be willing to go to inhabit or reside there, with suffici-  
 ' ent Shipping, Armour, Weapons, Powder, Shot, Ord-  
 ' nance, Munition, Victuals, Merchandize and Wares,  
 ' as are esteem'd by the *wild People*, Cloathing, Imple-  
 ' ments, Furniture, Cattle, Horses, Mares, and all o-  
 ' ther Things necessary for the said Colony, and for the  
 ' Use and Defence, and Trade with the People there,  
 ' and in passing and returning to and from the same. *Al-*  
 ' *so We do*, for Our Selves and Successors, declare, by  
 ' these Presents, That all and every the Persons which  
 ' shall happen to be born within the said Province, and  
 ' every of their Children and Posterity, shall have and  
 ' enjoy all *Liberties, Franchises and Immunities of Free-*  
 ' *Denizens and Natural Born Subjects*, within any of Our  
 ' Dominions, to all Intents and Purposes, as if abiding  
 ' and born within this Our Kingdom of *Great-Britain*,  
 ' or any other Dominion. *AND* for the greater Ease  
 ' and Encouragement of Our loving Subjects, and such  
 ' others as shall come to inhabit in Our said Colony, *We*  
 ' do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Succe-  
 ' tors, grant, establish and ordain, That for ever here-  
 ' after there shall be a **LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE**,  
 ' allowed in the *Worship of GOD*, to all Persons inhabi-  
 ' ting, or which shall inhabit or be resident within Our

said Province, and that all such Persons, except *Papists*, shall have a free Exercise of Religion; so they be contented with the quiet and peaceable Enjoyment of the same, not giving Offence or Scandal to the Government. And Our further Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, declare and grant, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Common Council, or the major Part of them assembled for that Purpose, in the Name of the Corporation, and under the *Common Seal*, to distribute, convey, assign and set over such particular Portions of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments by these Presents granted to the said Corporation, unto such of Our loving Subjects Naturally born or Denizens, or others, that shall be willing to become Our Subjects, and live under Our Allegiance in the said Colony, upon such Terms, and for such Estates, and upon such Rents, Reservations and Conditions as the same may be lawfully granted, and as to the said Common Council, or the major Part of them so present, shall seem fit and proper. Provided always, That no Grant shall be made of any Part of the said Lands unto any Person being a Member of the said Corporation, or to any other Person in Trust for the Benefit of any Member of the said Corporation; and that no Person having any Estate or Interest in Law or Equity in any Part of the said Lands, shall be capable of being a Member of the said Corporation, during the Continuance of such Estate or Interest. Provided also, That no greater Quantity of Lands be granted, either entirely or in Parcels, to or for the Use or in Trust for any one Person than Five Hundred Acres; and that all Grants made contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, shall be absolutely null and void. And We do hereby grant and ordain, That such Person or Persons for the time being, as shall be thereunto appointed by the said Corporation, shall and may at all times, and from time to time hereafter, have full Power and Authority

thority to administer and give the Oaths appointed by  
 an *Act of Parliament* made in the First Year of the  
 Reign of Our late Royal Father, to be taken instead  
 of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; and also the  
 Oath of Abjuration, to all and every Person and Per-  
 sons which shall at any time be inhabiting or residing  
 within Our said Colony; and in like Cases to admini-  
 ster the solemn Affirmation to any of the Persons com-  
 monly called Quakers, in such manner as by the  
 Laws of Our Realm of Great Britain the same may be  
 administred. And We do, of our further Grace, certain  
 Knowledge and mere Motion, grant, establish and ordain,  
 for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, That the said Cor-  
 poration and their Successors shall have full Power and  
 Authority for and during the Term of Twenty one.  
 Years, to commence from the Date of these Our Let-  
 ters Patent, to erect and constitute Judicatories and  
 Courts of Record, or other Courts, to be held in the  
 Name of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the Hear-  
 ing and Determining of all manner of Crimes, Offences,  
 Pleas, Processes, Plaints, Actions, Matters, Causes  
 and Things whatsoever, arising or happening within  
 the said Province of Georgia, or between Persons of  
 Georgia; whether the same be criminal or civil, and  
 whether the said Crimes be capital or not capital, and  
 whether the said Pleas be real, personal or mixed; and  
 for Awarding and Making out Executions thereupon;  
 To which Courts and Judicatories, We do hereby, for  
 Us, Our Heirs and Successors, give and grant full  
 Power and Authority, from time to time, to administer  
 Oaths for the Discovery of Truth, in any Matter in  
 controversy or depending before them, or the solemn  
 Affirmation to any of the Persons commonly called  
 Quakers, in such manner as by the Laws of Our Realm  
 of Great Britain the same may be administred. And  
 Our further Will and Pleasure is, That the said Corpo-  
 ration and their Successors do from time to time, and  
 at

at all Times hereafter, register or cause to be registered  
 all such Leases, Grants, Plantings, Conveyances, Settlements and Improvements whatsoever, as shall at any Time hereafter be made by or in the Name of the said Corporation, of any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the said Province; and shall yearly send and transmit, or cause to be sent or transmitted, authentic Accounts of such Leases, Grants, Conveyances, Settlements and Improvements respectively, unto *the Auditor of the Plantations* for the Time being, or his Deputy, and also to *Our Surveyor* for the Time being of Our laid Province of *South-Carolina*, to whom *We do hereby grant* full Power and Authority from time to time, as often as Need shall require, to inspect and survey such of the said Lands and Premisses as shall be demised, granted and settled as aforesaid, which said Survey and Inspection, *We do hereby declare* to be intended to ascertain the *Quit-Rents* which shall from time to time become due to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, according to the Reservations herein before mentioned, and for no other Purposes whatsoever; *hereby*, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, strictly enjoining and commanding, That neither Our or their Surveyor, or any Person whatsoever, under the Pretext and Colour of making the said Survey or Inspection, shall take, demand or receive any Gratuity, Fee or Reward of or from any Person or Persons inhabiting in the said Colony, or from the said Corporation or Common Council of the same, on the Pain of Forfeiture of the said Office or Offices, and incurring Our highest Displeasure. *Provided always, and Our further Will and Pleasure is,* That all Leases, Grants and Conveyances to be made by or in the Name of the said Corporation, of any Lands within the said Province, or a Memorial containing the Substance and Effect thereof, shall be registered with *the Auditor of the said Plantations*, of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, within

the

' the Space of *One Year*, to be computed from the Date  
 ' thereof, otherwise the same shall be void. *And Our*  
 ' further Will and Pleasure is, That the Rents, Issues and  
 ' all other Profits which shall at any Time hereafter  
 ' come to the said Corporation, or the major Part of them  
 ' which shall be present at any Meeting for that Purpose  
 ' assembled, shall think will most improve and enlarge  
 ' the said Colony, and best answer the good Purposes  
 ' herein before mentioned, and for defraying all other  
 ' Charges about the same. *And Our Will and Pleasure is,*  
 ' That the said Corporation and their Successors shall  
 ' from time to time give in to one of the principal Secre-  
 ' taries of State, and to the Commissioners of Trade and  
 ' Plantations, Accounts of the Progresses of the said Co-  
 ' lony. *And Our Will and Pleasure is*, That no Act done  
 ' at any Meeting of the said Common Council of the  
 ' said Corporation shall be effectual and valid, unless  
 ' Eight Members at least of the said Common Council,  
 ' including the Member who shall serve as Chairman at  
 ' the said Meeting, be present, and the major Part of  
 ' them consenting thereunto. *And Our Will and Pleasure*  
 ' is, That the Common Council of the said Corporation  
 ' for the Time being, or the major Part of them who  
 ' shall be present, being assembled for that Purpose, shall  
 ' from time to time, for and during and unto the full  
 ' End and Expiration of *Twenty one Years*, to commence  
 ' from the Date of these Our *Letters Patent*, have full  
 ' Power and Authority to nominate, make, constitute,  
 ' commission, ordain and appoint, by such Name or  
 ' Names, Stile or Stiles, as to them shall seem meet and  
 ' fitting, all and singular such Governors, Judges, Ma-  
 ' gistrates, Ministers and Officers, Civil and Military,  
 ' both by Sea and Land, within the said Districts, as  
 ' shall by them be thought fit and needful to be made  
 ' or used for the said Government of the said Colony;  
 ' save always and except such Officers only as shall by  
 ' Us, Our Heirs and Successors, be from time to time

' con-

' constituted and appointed for the managing and col-  
 ' lecting and receiving such *Revenues* as shall from time  
 ' to time arise within the said Province of *Georgia*, and  
 ' become due to Us, our Heirs and Successors. *Provided*  
 ' always, and it is Our Will and Pleasure, That every  
 ' Governor of the said Province of *Georgia*, to be appoin-  
 ' ted by the Common Council of the said Corporation,  
 ' before he shall enter upon or execute the said Office of  
 ' Governor, shall be approved by Us, Our Heirs or  
 ' Successors, and shall take such Oaths, and shall qua-  
 ' lify himself in such Manner in all Respects, as any Go-  
 ' vernor or Commander in chief of any of Our Colonies  
 ' or Plantations in *America* are by Law required to do;  
 ' and shall give good and sufficient Security for observ-  
 ' ing the several Acts of Parliament relating to *Trade*  
 ' and *Navigation*; and to observe and obey all Instru-  
 ' ctions that shall be sent to him by Us, Our Heirs and  
 ' Successors, or any acting under Our or their Authori-  
 ' ty, pursuant to the said Acts, or any of them. *And*  
 ' We do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Suc-  
 ' cessors, will, grant and ordain, That the said Corpora-  
 ' tion and their Successors shall have full Power, for and  
 ' during and until the full End and Term of *Twenty one*  
 ' Years, to commence from the Date of these Our *Let-*  
 ' *ters Patent*, by any Commander or other Officer or  
 ' Officers by them for that Purpose from time to time  
 ' appointed, to train, instruct, exercise and govern a Mi-  
 ' litia for the special Defence and Safety of Our said  
 ' Colony, to assemble in Martial-array the Inhabitants  
 ' of the said Colony, and to lead and conduct them, and  
 ' with them to encounter, expulse, repel, resist and pur-  
 ' sue, by Force of Arms, as well by *Sea* as by *Land*,  
 ' within or without the Limits of Our said Colony; and  
 ' also to kill, slay and destroy, and conquer, by all fight-  
 ' ing Ways, Enterprizes and Means whatsoever, all and e-  
 ' very such Person or Persons as shall at any Time here-  
 ' after in any hostile Manner attempt or enterprize the

' De-

' Destruction, Invasion, Detriment or Annoyance of Our  
 ' said Colony; and to use and exercise the Martial-Law  
 ' in Time of actual War and Invasion or Rebellion, in  
 ' such Cases where by Law the same may be used or ex-  
 ' ercised; and also from time to time to erect Forts, and  
 ' fortify any Place or Places within Our said Colony,  
 ' and the same to furnish with all necessary Ammuni-  
 ' tion, Provisions and Stores of War for Offence and De-  
 ' fence, and so commit from time to time the Custody  
 ' or Government of the same to such Person or Persons  
 ' as to them shall seem meet; and the said Forts and  
 ' Fortifications to demolish at their Pleasure; and to  
 ' take and surprize, by all Ways and Means, all and e-  
 ' very such Person or Persons, with their Ships, Arms,  
 ' Ammunition and other Goods, as shall in an hostile Man-  
 ' ner invade or attempt the invading, conquering or an-  
 ' noying of Our said Colony. *And Our Will and Plea-*  
 ' *sure is, and We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs and Suc-*  
 ' *cessors, declare and grant, That the Governor and Com-*  
 ' *mander in chief of the Province of South-Carolina, of*  
 ' *Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the Time being,*  
 ' *shall at all Times hereafter have the chief Command*  
 ' *of the Militia of Our said Province hereby erected and*  
 ' *established; and that such Militia shall observe and o-*  
 ' *bey all Orders and Directions that shall from time to*  
 ' *time be given or sent to them by the said Governor or*  
 ' *Commander in chief, any Thing in these Presents be-*  
 ' *fore contained to the contrary hereof in any wise not-*  
 ' *withstanding.* *And, of Our more special Grace, cer-*  
 ' *tain Knowledge and mere Motion, We have given and*  
 ' *granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and*  
 ' *Successors, do give and grant unto the said Corporation*  
 ' *and their Successors, full Power and Authority to im-*  
 ' *port and export their Goods at and from any Port or*  
 ' *Ports that shall be appointed by Us, Our Heirs and*  
 ' *Successors, within the said Province of Georgia for that*  
 ' *Purpose, without being obliged to touch at any other*

Port in South-Carolina. And we do by these Presents,  
 for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, will and declare,  
 That from and after the Determination of the said  
 Term of One and twenty Years, such Form of Govern-  
 ment and Method of making Laws, Statutes and Ordin-  
 ances, for the better governing and ordering the said Pro-  
 vince of Georgia, and the Inhabitants thereof, shall be  
 established and observed within the same, as We, Our  
 Heirs and Successors, shall hereafter ordain and ap-  
 point, and shall be agreeable to Law; and that from  
 and after the Determination of the said Term of One  
 and twenty Years, the Governor of Our said Province of  
 Georgia, and all Officers Civil and Military within the  
 same, shall from time to time be nominated and con-  
 stituted and appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Suc-  
 tors. AND LASTLY, We do hereby, for Us, Our  
 Heirs and Successors, grant unto the said Corporation  
 and their Successors, That these Our *Letters Patent*,  
 or the Enrolments or Exemplification thereof, shall be  
 in and by all Things, good, firm, valid, sufficient and  
 effectual in the Law, according to the true Intent and  
 Meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and  
 adjudged in all Courts and elsewhere, in the most fa-  
 vorable and beneficial Sense, and for the best Advan-  
 tage of the said Corporation and their Successors, any  
 Omission, Imperfection, Defect, Matter or Cause or  
 Thing whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwith-  
 standing. IN WITNESS We have caused these Our  
 Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at West-  
 minister, the Ninth Day of June, in the Fifth Year of  
 Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

C. O. O. K. S.

The gracious Purposes and ample Privileges contained in the foregoing CHARTER, are so obvious to every Reader, that we need only say they were suitable

to

to a most generous and humane *British Monarch*; and had the Settlement of the Colony of *Georgia* been carried on conformable thereto, and no other Restrictions or Reservations made than what are therein mentioned, then would the Colony at this Time have been in a flourishing Condition, answerable to all those glorious Ends that were proposed and expected from it: But on the contrary, Laws and Restrictions being made, such as were never heard of in any *British Settlement*, the Colony is brought to the present melancholy Situation. But we shall say no more at present on this Head than what Mr. Oglethorpe said in Parliament relating to the Charitable Corporation, viz. \* *The better the Design was, the more those deserve to be punished who have disappointed the Publick of reaping the Benefits that might have accrued from it.*

Inhabitants of all sorts, *Roman Catholicks* only excepted, from all Parts of the World, were invited to possess this *promised Land*, and large Sums of Money from the Parliament, as well as Contributions from private and publick Charity, were collected; the Country was laid out as an *Earthly Paradise*, the Soil far surpassing that of *England*, the Air healthy, always serene, pleasant and temperate, never subject to excessive Heat or Cold, nor to sudden Changes.

It was particularly set forth, and with a Shew of Reason enough, that this proposed Settlement could not fail of succeeding when the Nation was so *bountiful*, the King so *gracious*, † the Trustees so *disinterested* and *honourable*, who had, for the Benefit of Mankind, given up that Ease and Indolence to which they were entitled by their Fortunes, and the too prevalent Custom of their Native Country; and withal being able, by seeing

\* *Vide Lond. Mag. p. 379.*

† *Vide a Pamphlet, entituled, A new and accurate Account of the Provinces of South-Carolina and Georgia.*

the Mistakes and Failures of other Colonies, both to avoid and rectify them; and lastly, the universal Report of Mr. Oglethorpe's matchless *Humanity and Generosity*, who was to conduct the first Embarkation, and who was, in all Appearance, to undergo the greatest Hardships, without any other View than to succour the distressed; and, despising Interest or Riches, was to venture his Life, his All, in establishing the intended Settlement. *Glorious Presages* of the future Happiness of that Colony! *Irresistable Temptations* to those whose Genius or Circumstances led them to leave their native Country!

No wonder then that great Numbers of poor Subjects, who lay under a Cloud of Misfortunes, embraced the Opportunity of once more tasting Liberty and Happiness; that *Jews*, attracted by the Temptation of Inheritances, flock'd over; that *Germans*, oppressed and dissatisfied at home, willingly joined in the Adventure, some as Settlers, and others as Servants to the Trustees; and lastly, that great Numbers of Gentlemen of some Stock and Fortune, willingly expended Part of the same in purchasing Servants, Tools, Commodities and other Necessaries, to entitle them to such respective Proportions of Land as the Trustees had thought proper to determine, and such Liberties and Properties as they had Reason to expect from his Majesty's *most gracious Charter*: But how much they were all disappointed the Sequel will shew. The *first* Thing that was done was the circumscribing the Rights and Titles given by his Majesty, and making many other various Restrictions, Services and Conditions, impossible for any human Person to perform; a few of which we shall here enumerate: In the first Place, there was an excessive *Quit-Rent* laid upon the Land, being a great deal more than his Majesty's Subjects in the other *British Colonies* pay, *viz.* *Twenty Shillings Sterling* for every *Hundred Acres*, to be paid yearly; and if it, or any Part thereof, should be behind and unpaid by the Space of *Six Calendar Months*

next

next after any Day of Payment on which the same became due, then the Land was forfeited, and returned to the Trustees; as it likewise did upon Failure in any of the following Conditions, viz. One thousand Mulberry-Trees always to be growing on every *Hundred Acres*; no Partnership or Company to be entered into for making Pot-Ash; not to assign or transfer the Land, or any Part or Parcel thereof, or any Estate or Interest in the same, for any Term of Years; not to hire, keep, lodge, board or employ within the Limits of the Province, any Black or Negro; and if the Person holding Land should die without Issue Male, or his Heirs at any Time should die without Issue Male, in that Case likewise the whole Land was forfeited and reverted to the Trustees; and if any Part or Parcel of any of the *Five hundred Acre-Tracts* should remain not cultivated, cleared, planted and improved after the Space of *Eighteen Years*, such Part to return to the Trustees. These were the chief Restrictions in all the Grants of Lands, which appeared very hard even to Strangers, who had not yet felt them, and who were ignorant of the Climate and Nature of the Place; but when any one complained of the Hardships of them, to palliate the Matter, it was given out, that Negroes were entirely useless and unprofitable, Wine, Silk, Olives, Gardens, and Manufactures for Women and Children, were the intended Improvements of the Colony; that the Restriction of the Rights of Lands were only temporary, to prevent the bartering or selling them by the unthinking People at an Undervalue; and concerning the Want of Male Issue it was asserted, that the Trustees being duly petitioned, would grant Continuation of the Land to the eldest Daughter, if any, &c. upon their good \* Behaviour: That the *Laws*

of

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\* How precarious must this Security be to such unfortunate Persons, when their Behaviour must be judged of by Information and Representation.

*England, and the Administration of Justice, in the most impartial Manner, and most adapted to the Nature of a free British Government, should be ever secured to the Inhabitants.*

The first of February 1732-3, Mr. Ogletborpe arrived at *Georgia* with the first Embarkation, consisting of *Forty* Families, making upwards of *One hundred* Persons, all brought over and supported at the publick Charge. The FIRST Thing he did after he arrived in *Georgia* was to make a kind of *solemn Treaty* with a Parcel of fugitive *Indians*, who had been formerly banished their own Nation for some Crimes and Misdemeanors they had committed, and who had, some Months before this, got Liberty from the Governor of *South-Carolina* to settle there \*. Some of these he afterwards carried home with him under the Title of *Kings, &c.* and all of them have been ever since maintained at the publick Charge, at vast Expence, when many poor *Christians* were starving in the Colony for Want of Bread; and we may safely affirm, (and appeal to the Store-books for the Truth of it) that a larger Sum of Money has been expended for the Support of those *useless Vagrants*, than ever was laid out for the Encouragement of Silk, Wine, or any other Manufacture in the Colony.

SECONDLY, He prohibited the Importation of *Rum*, under Pretence that it was destructive to the Constitution, and an Incentive to Debauchery and Idleness. However specious these Pretences might seem, a little Experience soon convinced us that this Restriction was directly opposite to the Well-being of the Colony: For in the first Place, we were cut off from the most immediate and probable Way of exporting our Timber (the only poor Prospect of Export that we could ever flatter ourselves with) to the *Sugar Islands*, Rum being the prin-

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\* They built a small Number of Huts on a Bluff called *Tamacraw*. *Savannah* now stands on the same Bluff.

principal Return they make. In the second Place, the Experience of all the Inhabitants of *America* will prove the Necessity of qualifying *Water* with some *Spirit*, (and it is very certain, that no Province in *America* yields *Water* that such a Qualification is more necessary to than *Carolina* and *Georgia*) and the Usefulness of this Experiment has been sufficiently evident to all the Inhabitants of *Georgia* who could procure *it*, and use *it* with Moderation. A third Reason which made this Restriction very hurtful to the Colony was, That tho' the Laws were in force against it, (which put it in the Power of the Magistrates to lay Hardships upon every Person who might be otherwise under their *Resentment*) yet great Quantities were imported\*, only with this Difference, that in place of Barter or Exchange, the ready Money was drained from the *Inhabitants*: And likewise, as it is the *Nature of Mankind* in general, and of the common Sort in particular, more *eagerly* to desire, and more *immoderately* to use those Things which are most restrained from them, such was the Case with Respect to Rum in *Georgia*.

The THIRD Thing he did was regularly to set out to each Freeholder in *Savannah* Lots of Fifty Acres, in three distinct Divisions, viz. The Eighth Part of One Acre for a House and Garden in the Town; Four Acres and 7 Eighths at a small Distance from the Town; and Forty five Acres at a considerable Remove from thence. No Regard was had to the Quality of the Ground in the Divisions, so that some were altogether Pine-Barren, and some swamp and Morass, far surpassing the Strength and Ability of the Planter: And indeed what could be done at any Rate with such small Parcels of Land separate from one another? These Lots were likewise shaped in long pointed Triangles, which considerably increased the

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\* Viz. From *Carolina* and *New England*, who would take Money only.

the Extent of Inclosure, and rendred great Part of each Lot entirely useless. But these and many other Hardships were scarcely felt by the few People that came there, so long as Mr. Oglethorpe staid, which was about Fifteen Months: They work'd hard indeed in building some Houses in Town; but then they labour'd in common, and were likewise assisted by Negroes from Carolina, who did the heaviest Work: But at \* Mr. Oglethorpe's going to England, the growing Fame of the Colony was thereby greatly increased, so that, as it has been before observed, People in abundance from all Parts of the World flock'd to Georgia. Then they began to consider, and endeavour, every one according to his Genius or Abilities, how they might best subsist themselves: Some, with great Labour and Expence, essayed the making of † Tar: This, as it is well known to the Trustees, never quitted Costs: Others tried to make Plank and Saw-Boards; which, by the great Price they were obliged to sell them at, by reason of the great Expence of white Servants, was the chief Means of ruining those who thought to procure a Living by their Buildings in Town; for Boards of all kinds could always be bought in Carolina for half the Price that they were able to sell them at; but few were capable to commission them from thence, and those who were so were prevented from doing it, upon Pretence of discouraging the Labour of white People in Georgia. Those who had Numbers of Servants and Tracts of Land in the Country, went upon the Planting of Corn, Pease, Potatoes, &c. and the Charge of these who succeeded the best, so far

\* Before he departed, a Vessel with about twenty Families of Jews arrived, all of whom had Lots assigned them; and likewise a Vessel with Forty transported Irish Convicts, whom he purchased, although they had been before refused at Jamaica, and who afterwards occasioned continual Disturbances in the Colony.

† Mr. Cawson, the Trustees Store-keeper, mostly at their Charge, made a Tar-Kiln, which turned out to no Advantage.

far exceeded the Value of the Produce, that it would have saved *three Fourths* to have bought all from the Carolina Market. The *Felling of Timber* was a Task very unequal to the Strength and Constitution of white Servants, and the *Hoeing the Ground*, they being exposed to the sultry Heat of the Sun, insupportable; and it is well known, that this Labour is one of the hardest upon the Negroes, even though their Constitutions are much stronger than white People, and the Heat no way disagreeable nor hurtful to them; but in us it created *inflammatory Fevers* of various kinds both *continued* and *intermittent*, *wasting* and *tormenting Fluxes*, most *excruciating Cholicks*, and *Dry-Belly-Acks*; *Tremors*, *Vertigoes*, *Palsies*, and a long Train of *painful* and *lingring nervous Distempers*; which brought on to many a Cessation both from Work and Life; especially as *Water* without any Qualification was the chief Drink, and *Salt Meat* the only Provisions that could be had or afforded: And so general were these Disorders, that during the hot Season, which lasts from *March* to *October*, hardly one half of the Servants and working People were ever able to do their Masters or themselves the least Service; and the yearly Sickness of each Servant, generally speaking, cost his Master as much as would have maintained a Negroe for *four Years*. These Things were represented to the Trustees in Summer 1735, in a Petition for the Use of Negroes, signed by about *Seventeen* of the better sort of People in *Savannah*: In this Petition there was also set forth the great Disproportion betwixt the Maintenance and Cloathing of white Servants and Negroes. This Petition was carried to *England* and presented to the Trustees by Mr. *Hugh Stirling*, an experienced Planter in the Colony; but no Regard was had to it, or to what he could say, and great Resentment was even shewn to Mr. *Thompson*, the Master of the Vessel in which it went.

Whilst we laboured under those Difficulties in sup-

porting ourselves, our *Civil Liberties* received a more terrible Shock: For, instead of such a free Government as we had Reason to expect, and of being judged by the Laws of our Mother Country, a \* *Dicator*, (under the Title of *Bailiff* and *Store-keeper*) was appointed and left by Mr. Oglethorpe at his Departure, which was in April 1734 whose *Will and Pleasure* were the only Laws in *Georgia*: In regard to this Magistrate, the others were entirely nominal, and in a Manner but Cyphers: Sometimes he would ask in publick their Opinion, in order to have the Pleasure of showing his Power by contradicting them. He would often threaten Juries, and especially when their Verdicts did not agree with his Inclination or Humour. And in order the more fully to establish his *absolute Authority*, the Store and Disposal of the Provisions, Money and publick Places of Trust, were committed to him; by which Alteration in his State and Circumstances he became in a Manner *infatuated*, being before that a Person of no Substance or Character, having come over with Mr. Oglethorpe amongst the first *Forty*, and left *England* upon account of something committed by him concerning his Majesty's Duties: However, he was fit enough for a great many Purposes, being a Person naturally *proud, covetous, tunning and deceitful*, and would bring his Designs about by all possible Ways and Means.

As his Power increased so did his *Pride, Haughtiness and Cruelty*, insomuch that he caused eight Freeholders, with an Officer, to attend at the Door of the Court every Day it sat, with their Guns and Bayonets, and they were commanded by his Orders to *rest their Firelocks* as soon as he appeared; which made People in some Manner afraid to speak their Minds, or Juries to act as their Consciences directed them. He was seldom or never uncovered on the Bench, not even when an Oath was administered.

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\* Mr. THOMAS COUSTON.

ministered; and being perfectly intoxicated with Power and Pride, he threatened every Person without Distinction, Rich and Poor, Strangers and Inhabitants, who in the least opposed his arbitrary Proceedings, or claimed their just Rights and Privileges, with the Stocks, Whipping-Post and Log-House, and many times put those Threatnings in Execution; so that the Georgia Stocks, Whipping-Post and Log-House, soon were famous in Carolina, and every where else in America where the Name of the Province was heard of, and the very Thoughts of coming to the Colony became a Terror to People's Minds. And now the Province of Carolina, who had, in private and publick Donations, given us upwards of 1300 £. Sterling, seeing these Things, and how the publick Money was thrown away, began to despise the Colony, and out of a Regard to the Welfare of their Fellow Creatures, dissuaded every Body they could from settling in it. That this absolute Power might be exercised without the least Interruption, the other Magistrates were such, that they either were unable or incapable to oppose it: It is true, in December 1734, Mr. Causton met with a little Interruption; for the Trustees then sent over to Savannah one Mr. Gordon, as chief Magistrate, who being a Person of a very winning Behaviour, affable and fluent in Speech, soon got the Good-will of every Body, and a great many of the People laid their Grievances and Hardships open to him, which seem'd a little to eclipse Mr. Causton; but he soon found out an Expedient to remove this Adversary, viz. by refusing him Provisions from the Store, which in a little Time rendered him incapable to support himself and Family, whereby he was obliged, after about six Weeks Stay, to leave the Place, *in order*, as he said, *to represent our Grievances to the Trustees*, and soon after returned to London; but he did not perform his Promise, for what Reason we shall not pretend to determine; and some time thereafter he either resigned or was dismissed from his Office of

First Bailiff, and Mr. *Causton* was appointed in his Stead. As to Mr. *Henry Parker*, who was appointed Third Bailiff when Mr. *Gordon* came over, he was, in the first Place, a Man who had nothing to support himself and large Family but his Day-Labour, which was Sawing, and consequently as soon as his Time was otherwise employed he must be entirely dependent on the Store for his Subsistence. In the second Place, he was a Man of no Education; so that Mr. *Causton* soon moulded him to his own liking, and infused into him what Notions he pleased. Thirdly, he was and is an absolute Slave to Liquor, and he who plies him most with it (which *Causton* always took care to do, and whose Example has been since followed by his Successor *Jones*) has him, right or wrong, on his Side. As to Mr. *Christie* the Recorder, he was easily over-ruled by the other two, and the same Practice was always continued; for he who was appointed Third Bailiff after *Gordon's* Dismission or Resignation, was one *Darn*, nigh Seventy Years of Age, crazed both in Body and Mind, who died not long after his Appointment, and his Successor *R. Gilbert* could neither read nor write; so that *Causton* had never after *Gordon's* Departure any Opposition made by the other Magistrates to his arbitrary Proceedings. If we should allow ourselves to enter into a Detail of the particular Instances of such Proceedings, we should exceed much our proposed Bounds; we shall therefore confine ourselves to two only, which may serve as a Specimen of the many others. ONE is that of Capt. *Joseph Watson*: This Person having incurred Mr. *Causton's* Displeasure, was indicted for stirring up Animosities in the Minds of the *Indians*, &c. tending to the Ruin and Subversion of the Colony. Upon his Trial the Jury in their Verdict found him only guilty of some unguarded Expressions, (altho' twice returned and hectored by Mr. *Causton*, who acted both as Witness and Judge in the Matter) and verbally recommended him by their Foreman to the Mercy of the Court,

Court, imagining or supposing he might be lunatick? (however, as it afterwards appeared, it was represented to the Trustees that the Jury found him guilty of *Lunacy* in their Verdict) whereupon he was immediately confined by Mr. *Causton*, (altho' sufficient Bail was offered) and kept Prisoner near *three Years*, without any Sentence. But, as we are informed this Affair now lies before a proper Judicature, we shall say no more of it.<sup>10</sup>

The other Instance is that of Mr. *Odingsell*, who was an Inhabitant of *Carolina*, and had been a great Benefactor to the infant Colony of *Georgia*, having given several Head of Cattle and other valuable Contributions towards the promoting it. This Person having come to *Savannah* to see how the Colony succeeded, after he had been there a few Days, being abroad some time after it was Night, as he was going to his Lodgings was taken up in the Street for a Stroller, carried to the Guard-house, and threatned with the Stocks and Whipping-Post; the Terror and Fright of which (he being a mild and peaceable Man) threw him into a *high Fever* with a *strong Delirium*, crying out to every Person who came near him, *that they were come to carry him to the Whipping-Post*; and after lying two or three Days in this distracted Condition, he was carried aboard his Boat in order to be sent home, and died in the Way somewhere about *Dawfuskee Sound*.

Thus, while the Nation at home was amused with the Fame of the Happiness and Flourishing of the Colony, and of its being free from *Lawyers* of any kind, the poor miserable Settlers and Inhabitants were exposed to as arbitrary a Government as *Turky* or *Muscovy* ever felt. Very Looks were criminal, and the grand Sin of *withstanding*, or any way *opposing* Authority, (as it was called, when any Person inflicted upon his just Rights and Privileges) was punished without Mercy. Nevertheless, we bore all these Things patiently, in full Hopes that the Trustees Eyes would soon be opened, and then our

Grie-

Grievances be redressed, and still continued exhausting our Substance in pursuing an impracticable Scheme, namely, cultivating Land to Advantage in such a Climate with white Servants only, not doubting but that the Parliament, who yearly repeated their Bounty, would make up our Damages: But alas! their Bounty was applied in *Georgia* rather to the Hurt than Benefit of the Colony, as we shall here briefly relate. First, a *Light-House* was set about; but before the Frame was erected it was almost half rotten, and has not been carried on any further, nor never even covered, which has likewise greatly contributed to its Decay; and now that lofty Fabrick, so highly useful to Vessels which make that Coast, is either fallen or must fall very soon. *Log-Houses* and *Prisons* of various Sorts were built and razed successively, and most Part of them were fitter for *Dungeons* in the *Spanish Inquisition* than *British Gaols*. *Irons*, *Whipping-Posts*, \* *Gibbets*, &c. were provided to keep the Inhabitants in perpetual Terror; for Innocence was no Protection; and for some time there were more Imprisonments, Whippings, &c. of white People in that *Colony of Liberty*, than in all *British America* besides. *Corn-Mills*, *Saw-Mills*, *Publick Roads*, *Trustees Plantations*, (as they were called) *Wells* and *Forts*, in different Places were all set about, but, as is evident from the Event, with no Design to serve the Publick, but only to amuse the World, and maintain some Creatures who assisted in keeping their Neighbours in Subjection; for few or none of these Things were ever brought to Perfection; some of them were left off half finished, and of those that were finished some were razed, (being found of no Service) and others fell of themselves for Want of proper Care. To carry on the Manufactures of *Silk* and *Wine*, a *Garden* was planted with *Mulberries* and *Vines*,

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\* It was a very usual Thing with General OGLETHORPE, when any Person had incurred his Displeasure, to threaten to hang them.

Vines, which was to be a Nursery to supply the rest of the Province: But this was as far from answering the proposed End as every Thing else was; for it is situated upon one of the most barren Spots of Land in the Colony, being only a large Hill of dry Sand: Great Sums of Money were thrown away upon it from Year to Year to no Purpose. This was remonstrated to the Trustees, and they seem'd to be sensible of the Error, and gave Orders to chuse another Spot of Ground; but the *ruling Powers in Georgia* took no Notice thereof. And now, after so great Time and Charge, there are not so many Mulberry-Trees in all the Province of *Georgia* as many one of the *Carolina* Planters have upon their Plantations, nor so much Silk made there in one Year as many of those Planters do make: Nor could they ever in that Garden raise one Vine to the Perfection of bearing Fruit. And here it may be observed, That the *Silk* Mr. *Oglethorpe* carried over for a Present to Queen *CAROLINE*, was most of it, if not all, made in *Carolina*. Tho' no proper Measures were ever taken for advancing the *Silk* and *Wine Manufactures*, yet private Persons made several Essays towards the Culture of *European Grapes*; but even such Attempts met with no suitable Encouragement from Mr. *Oglethorpe*, as will appear from the following Fact. *Abraham De Leon*, a Few, who had been many Years a Vineron in *Portugal*, and a Freeholder in *Savannah*, cultivated several kinds of Grapes in his Garden, and, amongst others, the *Porto* and *Malaga* to great Perfection; of this he sent home an attested Account to the Board of Trustees, proposing further, That if they would lend him, upon such Security as he offered, Two hundred Pounds Sterling, for three Years without Interest, that he would employ the said Sum, with a further Stock of his own, in sending to *Portugal*, and bringing over Vines and Vinerons; and that he should be bound to repay the Money in three Years, and to have growing within the Colony Forty thousand such Vines, which he would furnish the Freeholders with at moderate Rates. The

The Trustees were satisfied with the Security, and accepted the Proposal, and wrote him, *That they had remitted the Two hundred Pounds by Mr. Oglethorpe for his Use*; which he did not deny when applied to by the said *Leon* for the same, but said, that he could not advance more than *Twenty or Thirty Pounds*, in regard he had other Uses for the Money; and so that Design dropt.

In February 1735-6 Mr. Ogletborpe arrived in Georgia for the second Time, with great Numbers of People, in order to settle to the southward, where he soon after carried them. Upon the Island of *St. Simons* he settled a Town, which he called *Frederica*; and about five Miles Distance from thence, towards the Sea, he placed the independent Company which he removed from *Port-Royal* in *Carolina*, their former Station. On one of the Branches of the *Alatamaba* he settled the *Highlanders*, in a Village which was called *Darien*. Then he settled a Fort on *Cumberland*, which he named *St. Andrews*; and some time after he caused a Garrison of about Fifty Men to be placed on a sandy Island (without fresh Water) in the Mouth of *St. John's River*, opposite to a *Spanish Look-out*, where Possession was kept for about six Months, and several Fortifications built; but at last he was obliged to abandon it, after several People had lost their Lives by the Inconveniencies of the Place, besides great Sums of Money thrown away in vain.

Whilst Things thus passed in the southern Part of the Province, Mr. *Causton* was not idle at *Savannah*; and one would have thought, that he made it his particular Design further to exasperate the People of *Carolina*: He stopt their Boats who were going up to *New-Windsor*; and not content with that, he caused them to be searched, and whatever Rum was found therein was directly staved, in pursuance of an Act, as he alledged, entituled, *An Act against the Importation of Rum into the Colony of Georgia*. To complain of this, and to represent the bad State of the *Indian Trade*, a Committee from the

the Assembly of *South-Carolina* arrived at *Savannah* in July 1736, where Mr. Oglethorpe then was: But their coming was of little Consequence; for after this the Differences and Animosities betwixt the two Provinces rather increased than diminished; and we shall only observe, that one Thing is certain, that ever since Mr. Oglethorpe intermeddled in the *Indian Trade*, it has decayed apace, and at this time is almost entirely *good-for-nothing* either to the one or the other Province.

Thus while the Province of *Carolina* resented the bad Treatment they had met with from the Leading Powers in *Georgia*, against the Colony in general; the poor Inhabitants were doubly unfortunate, being ill look'd up-on by their nearest Neighbours and Friends, for the Actings of their Governors, while they themselves were still the greatest Sufferers by those very Actings.

Whilst Mr. Oglethorpe staid in *Georgia*, great Complaints were made against the *arbitrary* Proceedings of Mr. *Gauston*; but to no purpose: Likewise several Persons endeavoured to shew the Impossibility of the Colony's succeeding, according to its then present Constitution: But if this was done in his Hearing, he either always brow-beat the Person or evaded the Discourse; if by Letters, he never made any Answer to them; even altho' he had given publick Orders, that every Person should give in their Grievances and Complaints to him in Writing, and that he would consider and answer the same. But that we might not be entirely ignorant of his Thoughts, Mr. *Gauston*, who always spoke his Sentiments, publickly declar'd, *That we had neither Lands, Rights or Possessions; that the Trustees gave, and that the Trustees could freely take away:* And again, when he was told, *that the Light-house wanted a few Spike-nails to fasten some of its Braces which were loose, and which might occasion the Downfal of the whole Fabric;* he answer'd, *That he would say as Mr. Oglethorpe said, It might fall and be d---d.* Mr. Oglethorpe  
staid

staid in Georgia until November 1736, most of which Time he spent to the Southward, and then embark'd for England, leaving Mr. Caufon with the same Authority he had formerly invested him with, and in the same Power he then exercised, and the Colony under the same Difficulties and Hardships.

In March thereafter we had Advice of the Spaniards Intentions of attacking the Colony from the Havannah. This put the whole Province in great Conternation, especially the Town of Savannah; they having neither Fort, Battery, or any other Place to shelter themselves in, in case of any actual Attack: Therefore they immediately set about building a Wooden Fort, and all sorts of People labour'd continually until it was in some measure finish'd; only Mr. Caufon never came to the Work, but did all he could to retard it, making light of the Information, altho' it was sent Express by Commodore Dent, with a Letter directed to the Commander in Chief of Georgia; and has since been put out of all manner of Doubt, the Spaniards having at that time Four thousand Men embarked and ready to sail, if an extraordinary Accident had not prevented \* them. People now seeing the little Care that was likely to be taken in case of a real Attack; and likewise finding, to their Cost, that the Improvement of Land was a vain and fruitless Labour with white Servants only, and with such Restrictions and precarious Titles, many began to withdraw and leave the Colony, and very little was planted this Season.

And Now to make our Subjection the more compleat, a new kind of Tyranny was this Summer begun to be imposed upon us; for Mr. John Wesley who had come over and was receiv'd by us as a Clergyman of the Church of England, soon discovered

that

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\* They were detain'd eight Days at the Havannah, by contrary Winds; (the Land Forces being on board all that Time) at the End of which there came Orders from Old Spain, to forbear Hostilities, the Convention being then agreed upon.

that his Aim was to enslave our *Minds*, as a necessary Preparative for enslaving our *Bodies*. The Attendances upon Prayers, Meetings and Sermons inculcated by him, so frequently, and at improper Hours, inconsistent with necessary Labour, especially in an infant Colony, tended to propagate a Spirit of Indolence, and of Hypocrisy amongst the most abandoned; it being much easier for such Persons, by an affected Show of Religion, and Adherence to Mr. *Wesly's* Novelties, to be provided by his Procurement from the publick Stores, than to use that Industry which *true Religion* recommends: Nor indeed could the Reverend Gentleman conceal the Designs he was so full of, having frequently declar'd, *That he never desir'd to see Georgia a Rich, but a \* Religious Colony.*

At last all Persons of any Consideration came to look upon him as a *Roman Catholick*, for which the following Reasons seem'd pretty convincing. 1<sup>st</sup>, Under an affected strict Adherence to the Church of *England*, he most unmercifully damned all *Dissenters* of whatever Denomination, who were never admitted to communicate with him until they first gave up their Faith and Principles entirely to his Moulding and Direction, and in Confirmation thereof declared their Belief of the Invalidity of their former Baptism, and then to receive a new one from him: This was done publickly on the Persons of *Richard Turner*, Carpenter, and his Son. Another Instance was that of *William Gaff*, who had once communicated and always conformed to his Regulations, but was at last found out by Mr. *Wesly* to have been baptized by a *Presbyterian Dissenter*, the same thing was propos'd to him; but Mr. *Gaff* not inclinable to go that length, was ever thereafter excluded from the Communion.

2<sup>dly</sup>, While all *Dissenters* (whereof a considerable Number was in the Colony) were thus unmercifully

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\* According to his System.

damned; and shut out from Religious Ordinances, contrary to that Spirit of Moderation and Tenderness which the *Church of England* shews towards them; Persons suspected to be *Roman Catholicks* were received and cared for by him as his First-rate Saints.

*3dly*, A third Confirmation of this Suspicion arose from his Endeavours to establish Confession, Penance, Mortifications, Mixing Wine with Water in the Sacrament, and Suppressing in the Administration of the Sacrament the Explanation adjoyned to the Words of communicating by the *Church of England*, to shew that they mean a Feeding on Christ by Faith, saying no more than "The Body of Christ; The Blood of Christ;" by appointing Deaconesses, with sundry other Innovations, which he called *Apostolick Constitutions*.

*4thly*, As there is always a strict Connexion betwixt Popery and Slavery; so the Design of all this fine Scheme seem'd to the most Judicious to be calculated to debase and depress the Minds of the People, to break any Spirit of Liberty, and humble them with Fastings, Penances, Drinking of Water, and a thorough Subjection to the Spiritual Jurisdiction which he asserted was to be established in his Person; and when this should be accomplished, the Minds of People would be equally prepared for the receiving Civil or Ecclesiastical Tyranny.

All *Jesuitical* Arts were made use of to bring the well concerted Scheme to Perfection; Families were divided in Parties; Spies were engaged in many Houses, and the Servants of others brib'd and decoy'd to let him into all the Secrets of the Families they belonged to; nay, those who had given themselves up to his Spiritual Guidance (more especially Women) were obliged to discover to him their most secret Actions, nay even their Thoughts and the Subject of their Dreams: At the same time he gave Charge to Juries; gave his Opinion in all Civil Causes that came before the Court: Nor could we imagine what all this would end in: Complain we might;

but

but to no purpose: And Mr. Caufon and he went hand-in-hand.

But the merciful Providence of GOD disappoints frequently those Designs that are laid deepest in Human Prudence.

Mr. *Wesly* at this time repulsed Mrs. *Sophia Williamson*, Neice to Mr. *Caufon*, from the Sacrament. This young Lady was by her Friends put under the Ghostly Care of Mr. *Wesly*, who was pleased to make Proposals of Marriage to her: These she always rejected; and in some little time married Mr. *William Williamson* of *Savannah*, much contrary to Mr. *Wesly*'s Inclinations: After the said Marriage Mr. *Wesly* used all Means to create a Misunderstanding betwixt Mrs. *Williamson* and her Husband, by persuading her, that Mr. *Williamson* had no Right to regulate her Behaviour as to conversing with him, or attending Meetings as formerly; but at last finding he could gain nothing upon her, and that Mr. *Williamson* had forbid him any Conversation with his Wife out of his Presence; he took the foresaid Means, by repelling her from the Holy Communion, of shewing his Resentment. Mr. *Williamson* thought himself well founded in an Action of Damages; and Mr. *WESLY* (being no longer supported by Mr. *Caufon*, who was highly nettled at the Affront put upon his Neice, and could now declaim as fluently against Spiritual Tyranny as any Person) was indicted before a GRAND JURY of Forty four Freeholders, and Thirteen Indictments were found against him; one concerned Mr. *Williamson* and his Spouse; the others concerning the Grievances we felt by his Measures, and the Exercise of his Ecclesiastical Functions, as above related: These last were given in to the Magistrates, to be by them laid before the Trustees, that these our Grievances might in time coming be properly redressed, (we having no other Jurisdiction, either Civil or Ecclesiastical, that we could make Application to:) Then the Grand Jury began to consider

consider and think, that as it was not probable a greater Number of the better Sort of People could ever be legally met together; so this was a fit Time to represent their Grievances and Hardships to the Trustees; Which they did in the following Manner.

*An Abstract of the Representation of the Grand Jury of SAVANNAH to the Honourable the Trustees.*

WE the Grand Jury duly sworn on the 22d of the last Month, and having divers Matters laid before us, which we humbly conceive cannot properly be presented to this Court, because several of the said Matters touch the Proceedings of the Magistrates of the said Court, and contain sundry Articles, setting forth many publick Necessities and Hardships, which can only be remedied by your Honours Authority; THEREFORE, We the said Grand Jury having examined several Witnesses, do, upon our Oaths, represent to your Honours the following Grievances, Hardships and Necessities.

That as the Inhabitants of this Town and County have been and are still subject to many Inconveniences, for Want of a Body of the Laws and Constitutions of this Province; it being exceeding difficult in many Cases, both for Grand and Petit Juries, to discharge in a proper manner the great Duties that are incumbent on them by their Oaths; so we hope your Honours will assist us, that we may be enabled well and truly to execute our Duties as aforesaid.

That Thomas Caufion, by his arbitrary Proceedings, hath endeavoured to render the Power and Proceedings of Grand Juries ineffectual, especially this Grand Jury, by intruding upon it when inclosed and about Business, and using the Members thereof with great Haughtiness and Ill-nature, and threatening to dissolve them.

¶ That

‘ That the said *Thomas Caufon*, by his Office of Store-  
keeper, hath the dangerous Power in his Hands of al-  
luring weak minded People to comply with unjust  
Measures; and also over-awing others from making  
just Complaints and Representations to your Honours;  
and the known *Implacability* of the said *Caufon*, and his  
frequent *threatning* of such People, is to many weak-  
minded tho’ well-disposed Persons, a strong Bulwark  
against their seeking Redress, by making proper Com-  
plaints and just Representations to You their *Benefa-*  
*tors, Patrons and Protectors.*

‘ That the said *Caufon* has made great Advancements  
on Provisions and Goods sold out of the Trustees Store  
to the Inhabitants, contrary to Mr. *Ogletborpe’s* Pro-  
mise when he first settled this Colony, and contrary,  
as we apprehend, to your Honours good Intentions,  
and greatly detrimental to the Prosperity of the Colo-  
ny; and that he hath refused to pay the Publick Debts  
otherwise than in Provisions at those dear Rates, and  
sometimes bad and unwholsome, out of the Publick  
Store, whereby the Inhabitants were greatly distressed,  
and some have been obliged to leave the Province.

‘ That whereas one *John White*, who had been com-  
mitted for Felony, at the Suit of *William Aglionby*, and  
he the said *Aglionby* was bound to prosecute the same  
at next Court: Notwithstanding he the said *White* was  
removed before that time by a Warrant under the Hand  
and Seal of *Thomas Christie*, and as we think, by the  
Advice and Command of *Thomas Caufon*; by which  
means we imagine the Criminal has escaped Justice, to  
the great Encouragement of enormous Offenders, con-  
trary, as we conceive, to the Laws of our Country, the  
Peace of our Sov’reign Lord the King, his Crown and  
Dignity, and particularly to the Welfare of this your  
Colony.

‘ That the said *Caufon* did greatly discourage the In-  
habitants of this Town and County, in the Measures  
they

' they had taken for the Defence and Safety of this  
 ' Place in the late Alarm from the Spaniards; for altho'  
 ' almost every Body, Masters and Servants, labour'd  
 ' continually in making a Fort to defend themselves, in  
 ' case of Necessity; yet he the said *Cauſton* never came  
 ' nigh the Work, but by his Words and Behaviour did  
 ' all he could to prevent it; until at laſt the People  
 ' were obliged to leave off the Work unfinished, con-  
 ' trary to the Welfare and Safety of this Colony.

' That the ſaid *Cauſton* hath greatly prevented and  
 ' discouraged the *Cultivation of Lands*, by his hindring  
 ' People to ſettle on the Tracts that were allotted to  
 ' them by the Trustees; whereby ſeveral People have  
 ' been greatly diſtressed, and ſome almoſt ruin'd, con-  
 ' trary (as we humbly conceive) to your Honours good  
 ' Intention, and the principal Part of your glorious Un-  
 ' dertaking.

' That the ſaid *Thomas Cauſton*, in order to colour his  
 ' illegal Proceedings, hath uttered Words to this or the  
 ' like Purpose, *We do not stand upon our Feet; we do not*  
 ' know either our *Laws or Liberties*, nor what the Trustees  
 ' intend; a Magistrate cannot act to ſtrict Forms, but may  
 ' diſmiss Matters of Petty Felony in the eaſeſt Manner;  
 ' thereby claiming to himſelf (as we humbly conceive) a  
 ' diſpenſing Power, fatal to the Liberties of British Sub-  
 ' jects, and contrary, &c.

' The Want of *Publck Roads* hath been greatly detri-  
 ' mental to many who have Settlements at any Distance  
 ' from this Place; and ſome have loſt, and are ſtill liable  
 ' to lose a great part of their Crops, through the Diſ-  
 ' culty of paſſing to and from their Plantations.

' That the great Want of *Servants* in this Town and  
 ' County, doth render the Freeholders thereof inca-  
 ' pable of proceeding with proper Vigour in the Cul-  
 ' vating their Lands; and as the Honourable *James*  
 ' *Oglethorpe*, Esq; did generously promise, that your Ho-  
 ' nours would be pleas'd to give this Colony continual  
 ' Assist-

‘ Assistance, by sending over Servants to the said Free-holders at reasonable Rates: Therefore, we do, with all Humility, lay before your Honours the great and general Want of Servants in this Town and Country; not doubting your timely Assistance therein.

‘ That the Town of *Savannah* stands in the utmost Need of having a good Wharff and Crane, for the Convenience of both Strangers and Inhabitants, they being at *double* Pains and Costs in landing and getting their Goods up the Bluff.

‘ That the Light-House of *Tybee*, which with great Labour and, as we humbly conceive, vast Expence to your Honours, remains unfinish'd and uncover'd; by reason of which, that most necessary and lofty Structure is subject to all the Injuries of Weather, and may totally decay if not in time prevented, which will be greatly detrimental to the Trade, Navigation and Welfare of this Colony.

‘ That the Inhabitants of this Town and County are at vast Expence in time of Sicknes, especially they who have most Servants; it being a general Misfortune, that during the hot Sealon of the Year, hardly one half of the Servants are able to do their Masters any Work, by reason of the violent Sicknesse; which hath very much prevented the Inhabitants from making Improvements.

‘ It is without the least personal Resentment to Mr. *Causton*, or any other Person, that we do, with the most profound Respect and Duty, lay before your Honours the foregoing *Grievances, Hardships and Necessities*; and it is not the Persons or personal Infirmitie's of any of the Magistrates we blame; but such of their Actions and Words as, we humbly conceive, tend to the Subversion of our Laws and Liberties; and we are firmly persuaded, that Mr. *Causton* would not have impannelled this Grand Jury, on an Affair that so nearly concerned him as that of his Niece's did, if he had not believed the several Persons of this Grand Jury, to be

' Men of strict Integrity, and no way prejudiced against him; and as we the said Grand Jury are, for the time being, appointed for the solemn Representation of Truth, ' we humbly hope your Honours will consider *this our Representation*, as proceeding from a strict, impartial and sound Enquiry.

*In Witness, &c. — this first Day of September, 1737.*

The Original of this was signed by all the *Forty four*, and sent home; but was taken no notice of by the Trustees for any thing ever we heard; and we hope it will appear evident to every judicious Reader, that this Jury was neither *baffled* nor *intimidated* by *Causton*, to the Prejudice of any Person whatsoever, as Mr. *Wesly* asserts in his Journal printed at *Bristol*, 1739. He likewise says, *there were a professed Atheist and Deist in the Number*; but for our Parts we know of neither: But a Man of Mr. *Wesly's* Principles, who makes no Scruple of writing wilful Falshoods (as may be seen by any Body that compares *this Narrative* with *his Journal*) and of damning every Person of a contrary Opinion with himself, may, *without Hesitation*, give People what Appellations come in his Head: However this put an End to any further Prosecution of Mr. *Wesly's* Schemes; for soon after this, he departed the Colony privately by Night, and went to *Charles-Town*, and from thence to *England*.

Mr. *Wesly* had Address enough (as he says in his fore-mentioned Journal) to persuade several Persons who were Members of the Grand Jury, to retract (by some Paper which he drew up for them to sign) their former Sentiments; but this, if it was at all, proceeded entirely from the solemn Assurances which he gave them, *that his main Design home was to represent the Grievances and Oppressions which the poor Colony laboured under*; and upon this Account was charged with divers Letters and Papers from private Persons, relating to the Colony; which he undertook faithfully to deliver: But as we have

have since found, that all Mr. Oglethorpe's Interest was employed to protect Mr. *Wesly*; it is no Wonder those Promises were never fulfilled; nor indeed could it ever be ascertained that even the private Letters which he carried were so much as delivered.

On the other Hand Mr. *Causton* ever after bore a mortal Hatred to the Members of this Grand Jury, and took every Opportunity to shew his Resentment; and we doubt not but he prevailed upon *three or four* of them to make a Recantation, having either terrified or starv'd them into a Compliance: But we bore these Things the more patiently, as being satisfied the Trustees were Gentlemen who had our Interest at Heart, and who would hear and redrefs our Grievances in due Time, and that Mr. Oglethorpe might still be a Friend to the Colony; but at last we heard *He* had procured a Regiment for its Defence, of which he was made Colonel, and that *He* was likewise made General and Commander in chief over all his Majesty's Forces in *South-Carolina* and *Georgia*. This News was confirmed by *William Stephens*, Esq; who was sent over as Trustees Secretary, to represent the State and Condition of the Colony as it really was, and to assist and consult with the Magistrates: But Mr. *Causton* soon found the Means to bring over the old Gentleman to his Interest, or at least to *acquiesce* in every Thing he said or did; for he had still the Command of the Cash and Stores, and Mr. *Stephens* had nothing to live upon but his Salary, which he could stop the Payment of at Pleasure; so our Secretary remained passive until *Causton's* Government ended.

At last Mr. Oglethorpe comes over for the *third* time, in *September*, with the Remainder of his Regiment, the other Part having come with Colonel *Cochran* in *May*; but alas! this Regiment was of no Service, otherwise than to strengthen us in case of an Attack; for we could neither furnish them in Cloaths, Provisions, nor any one Thing they wanted: And to put us out of all Hopes of

bettering our Condition, Mr. Ogletborpe was pleased to declare in the Court-house of Savannah, That as long as he had any thing to do with the Colony, there should neither be Allowance of Negroes, nor Alteration in the Titles of Land; and if any such thing should happen, he would have no farther Concern with it. The People thus seeing there was no Hope of Redress, left the Colony daily; and the Trustees Credit receiving a great Shock by their refusing Mr. Cauſton's certified Accounts, and an entire Stop being put to the publick Store, many poor Wretches died of Hunger; for at this Time Mr. Cauſton was turned out of all his Places, and the Store was ordered to be sold, in order, as was said, to pay off the Trustees Debts. One Thomas Jones, a Favourite of Mr. Ogletborpe, whose Character we shall have Occasion to give afterwards, was put in his Place as Cash and Store-keeper, only with a different Title, viz. that of Magazine-keeper; for none but the Trustees Servants were to be supplied from it: But the contrary soon appeared; for the Sola Bills that were sent over were ordered to be issued out in the Names of William Stephens, Esq; Mr. Thomas Christie and Mr. Thomas Jones, or any two of them; but the other two agreeing together entirely excluded Christie, and paid them to whom, and for what Purpose they thought convenient: They bought New-York Cargoes, and any other Commodities that could be got in Quantities, and put them into the Magazine, where they were sold out by Jones in Wholesale and Retail for ready Money, at exorbitant Rates. This Trade they have carried on ever since to their vast Advantage, but to the no small Distress of the poor People, who are obliged to give at the Rate almost of cent. per cent. for their Provisions. Thus, under the Colour of no Store, these two keep as open a one as ever Cauſton did; and by having the publick Money at their Disposal, the Payment of all Salaries and Pensions coming through their Hands, they are become as absolute; with this Difference, that Mr.

Cau-

*Causton's Power in every Respect extended over the whole Colony, when it was most populous and Money most plenty; but theirs seems only to affect the wretched Remains of Savannah.*

We might have imagined that the Trustees were somewhat moved with our repeated Complaints, and that Mr. Causton's Removal was owing thereto; but alas! in this we were mistaken; nothing (as ever we could understand) was laid to his Charge on our Account; and it was of small Benefit to us whether the Mismanagement of Money, which was the Reason of his Dismission, lies at his or Mr. Oglethorpe's Door: And we cannot but here take notice, that Mr. Causton's Case fortifies the common Observation, *That those who prostitute themselves to carry on illegal and oppressive Schemes, when they have once stuck in the Mire, they are forsaken by their Employers, and despised by all the World besides.*

Mr. Oglethorpe staid not long at *Savannah*, his common Residence being at *Frederica*, where they had, in Imitation of us, built a few Houses, and cleared some Land; but finding Planting not answer, they left it off, and as soon as the Regiment came, almost every Body betook themselves to the keeping publick Houses; and in this Manner do the few that now remain live.

All the publick Work being put a Stop to, and clearing of Land being found impracticable, by which most of us had ruined ourselves, we were in a miserable Condition; and all Hope from Mr. Oglethorpe being at an End, we could hardly tell *what to do*: But still thinking that the Trustees might be ignorant or misinformed of the present Condition of the Colony, we at last resolved to set forth our Grievances in a short and general Representation, to be signed by all the Freeholders in the Colony, of which the following is an exact Copy.

To

*To the honourable the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.*

*May it please your Honours,*

' WE whose Names are underwritten, being all *Settlers*,  
 ' *Freeholders* and *Inhabitants* in the Province of  
 ' *Georgia*, and being sensible of the great Pains and Care  
 ' exerted by you in endeavouring to settle this Colony,  
 ' since it has been under your Protection and Manage-  
 ' ment, do unanimously join to lay before you, with  
 ' the utmost Regret, the following Particulars: But in  
 ' the first Place, we must beg leave to observe, *that* it  
 ' has afforded us a great deal of Concern and Uneasi-  
 ' ness, that *former Representations* made to you of the  
 ' same Nature have not been *thought* worthy of due  
 ' Consideration, nor even of an Answer. We have most  
 ' of us settled in *this* Colony in pursuance of the Descri-  
 ' ption and Recommendation given of it by you in *Bri-*  
*tain*; and from the Experience of residing here seve-  
 ' ral Years, do find that it is impossible that the Mea-  
 ' sures hitherto laid down and pursued for making it a  
 ' Colony can succeed. None of all those who have plan-  
 ' ted their Land have been able to raise sufficient Pro-  
 ' duce to maintain their Families in Bread-kind only, e-  
 ' ven tho' as much Application and Industry have been  
 ' exerted to bring it about, as could be done by Men  
 ' engaged in an Affair on which they believed the Wel-  
 ' fare of themselves and Posterity so much depended,  
 ' and which they imagined required more than ordina-  
 ' ry Pains to make succeed; so that by the accumulat-  
 ' ed Expences every Year of Provisions, Cloathing and  
 ' Medicines, for themselves, Families and Servants, se-  
 ' veral have expended all their Money, nay even run  
 ' considerably in Debt, and so been obliged to leave off  
 ' Planting and making further Improvements; and those  
 ' who continue are daily exhausting more and more of  
 ' their

' their Money, and some daily increasing their Debt,  
 ' without a Possibility of being reimbursed, according to  
 ' the present Constitution. This being now the general  
 ' State of the Colony, it must be obvious that People can-  
 • not subsist by their Land according to the present E-  
 ' stablishment; and this being a Truth resulting from  
 ' Trial, Practice and Experience, cannot be contradi-  
 ' cted by any *theoretical* Scheme or Reasoning. The Land  
 ' then, according to the present Constitution, not being  
 ' capable to maintain the Settlers here, they must una-  
 ' voidably have Recourse to, and depend upon Trade;  
 ' but to our *woful* Experience likewise, the same Causes  
 ' that prevented the *first* obstruct the *latter*; for tho' the  
 ' Situation of this Place is exceeding well adapted for  
 ' Trade, and, if it was encouraged, might be much more  
 ' improved by the Inhabitants, yet the Difficulties and  
 ' Restrictions which we *hitherto have*, and *at present do*  
 ' labour under, debar us of that Advantage. Timber is the  
 ' only Thing we have here which we might export, and  
 ' notwithstanding we are obliged to fell it in planting our  
 ' Land, yet we cannot manufacture it for a foreign Mar-  
 ' ket but at double the Expence of other Colonies: As  
 ' for Instance, the *River of May*, which is but *twenty*  
 ' Miles from us, with the Allowance of Negroes, load  
 ' Vessels with that Commodity at one half of the Price  
 ' that we can do; and what should induce Persons to  
 ' bring Ships here, when they can be loaded with one  
 ' Half of the Expence so near us? Therefore the Tim-  
 ' ber on the Land is only a continual Charge to the  
 ' Possessors of it, tho' of very great Advantage in all the  
 ' Northern Colonies where Negroes are allowed, and  
 ' consequently Labour cheap. We do not in the least  
 ' doubt but that in time *Silk* and *Wine* may be produced  
 ' here, especially the former; but since the Cultivation  
 ' of Land with white Servants only cannot raise Provi-  
 ' sions for our Families, as before mentioned, therefore  
 ' it is likewise impossible to carry on these Manufactures

' ac-

according to the present Constitution. It is very well known that Carolina can raise every thing that this Colony can, and they having their Labour so much cheaper, will always ruin our Market, unless we were in some Measure on a Footing with them; and as in both the Land is worn out in four or five Years, and then fit for nothing but Pasture, we must be always at a great deal more Expence than they in clearing new Land for planting. The Importation of the Necessaries of Life come to us at the most extravagant Rate, Merchants in general, especially of England, not being willing to supply the Settlers here with Goods upon Commission, because no Person here can make them any Security of their Lands or Improvements, as is very often practised in other Places to promote Trade, when some of the Employers Money is laid out in necessary Buildings and Improvements fitting for the Trade intended, without which it cannot be carried on: The Benefit of Importation therefore is all to transient Persons, who do not lay out any Money amongst us, but on the contrary carry every Penny out of the Place; and their chief Reason for enhancing the Price is because they cannot get any Goods here either on Freight or Purchase for another Market: If the Advantage accruing from Importation centred in the Inhabitants, the Profit thereof would naturally circulate amongst us, and be laid out in Improvements in the Colony. Your Honours, we imagine, are not insensible of the Numbers that have left this Province, not being able to support themselves and Families any longer; and those still remaining, who had Money of their own and Credit with their Friends, have laid out most of the former in Improvements, and lost the latter for doing it on such precarious Titles. And upon account of the present Establishment, not above two or three Persons, except those brought on Charity and Servants sent by you, have come here for the Space of two Years past, either to

' settle

' settle Land or encourage Trade, neither do we hear of  
 ' any such likely to come until we are on better Terms.  
 ' It is true his Majesty has been graciously pleased to  
 ' grant a Regiment for the Defence of this Province and  
 ' our neighbouring Colony, which indeed will very  
 ' much assist us in defending ourselves against all En-  
 ' mies, but otherwise does not in the least contribute to  
 ' our Support; for all that Part of their Pay which is  
 ' expended here is laid out with transient People, and  
 ' our Neighbours in *Carolina*, who are capable to supply  
 ' them with Provisions and other Necessaries at a mode-  
 ' rate Price, which we, as before observed, are not at  
 ' all capable to do upon the present Establishment. This  
 ' then being our present Condition, it is obvious what  
 ' the Consequences must be.

' But we for our Parts have entirely relied on, and  
 ' confided in your good Intentions, believing you would  
 ' redress any Grievances that should appear; and now,  
 ' by our long Experience, from Industry and continual  
 ' Application to Improvement of Land here, do find it  
 ' impossible to pursue it, or even to subsist ourselves any  
 ' longer, according to the *present* Nature of the Consi-  
 ' tution; and likewise believing you will agree to those  
 ' Measures that are found from Experience capable to  
 ' make this Colony succeed, and to promote which we  
 ' have consumed our Money, Time and Labour; we do,  
 ' from a sincere Regard to its Welfare, and in Duty  
 ' both to you and ourselves, beg leave to lay before your  
 ' immediate Consideration the *Two* following chief Cau-  
 ' ses of these our *present* Misfortunes, and this *deplorable*  
 ' State of the Colony, and which, we are certain, if  
 ' granted, would be an infallible Remedy for *both*.

' 1st, The Want of a free Title or Fee-simple to our  
 ' Lands, which, if granted, would both induce great  
 ' Numbers of new Settlers to come amongst us, and like-  
 ' wise encourage those who remain here chearfully to  
 ' proceed in making further Improvements, as well to

' retrieve their sunk Fortune as to make Provisions for  
' their Posterity.

' 2d, The Want of the Use of Negroes, with proper  
' Limitations; which, if granted, would both occasion  
' great Numbers of white People to come here, and al-  
' so render us capable to subsist ourselves, by raising Pro-  
' visions upon our Lands, until we could make some  
' Produce fit for Export, and in some Measure to ba-  
' lance our Importation. We are very sensible of the  
' Inconveniencies and Mischiefs that have already, and  
' do daily arise from an unlimited Use of Negroes, but  
' we are as sensible that these may be prevented by a  
' due Limitation, such as so many to each white Man, or  
' so many to such a Quantity of Land, or in any other  
' Manner which your Honours shall think most proper.

' By granting us, Gentlemen, these Two Particulars  
' and such other Privileges as his Majesty's most dutiful  
' Subjects in America enjoy, you will not only prevent  
' our impending Ruin, but, we are fully satisfied, also  
' will soon make this the most flourishing Colony  
' possessed by his Majesty in America, and your Me-  
' mories will be perpetuated to all future Ages, our  
' latest Posterity sounding your Praises, as their first Foun-  
' ders, Patrons and Guardians; but if, by denying us  
' these Privileges, we ourselves and Families are not on-  
' ly ruined, but even our Posterity likewise, you will  
' always be mentioned as the Cause and Authors of all  
' their Misfortunes and Calamities; which we hope will  
' never happen.

Savannah,  
9th Dec. 1738.

We are, with all due Respect,  
your Honours most dutiful,  
and obedient Servants,

Henry Parker,  
His  
Robert R G Gilbert,  
Mark.  
Thomas Christie;

Magistrates.

John Fallowfield,  
John Brownfield,  
William Woodroofe,  
Patrick Tailfer,  
Andrew

Andrew Grant,  
 Robert Williams,  
 Samuel Mercer,  
 Patrick Grbame,  
 David Douglass,  
 Thomas Bailie,  
 Hugh Anderson,  
 James Williams,  
 Edward Jenkins,  
 Thomas Ormston,  
 Joseph Wardrope,  
 George Bunckle,  
 Adam Loyer,  
 Peter Foubart,  
 John Burton,  
 Robert Hows,  
 William Meers,  
 Thomas Salter,  
 James Bailow,  
 James Anderson,  
 Thomas Trip,  
 Samuel Holms,  
 James Muer,  
 William Parker,  
 John Grbame,  
 James Papot,  
 John Smith,  
 William Calvert,  
 Stephen Marrauld,  
 Richard Mellechamp,  
 Isaac Young, sen.  
 James Dormer,  
 William Carter,  
 Henry Moulton,  
 Jacob Watts,  
 Henry Manley,  
 Samuel Parker,

Stephen Mounfoord,  
 David Gender,  
 James Chainsae,  
 James Landry,  
 Lewis Stamon,  
 William Starficket,  
 Simon Rieuwere,  
 John Young,  
 Samuel Lacy,  
 Peter Bailow,  
 Peter Emry,  
 William Elbert,  
 William Greenfield,  
 Christopher Greenfield,  
 Thomas Young, sen.  
 Henry Green,  
 Peter Tector,  
 Hugh Frazer,  
 John Sallie,  
 James Carwells,  
 John Lyndall,  
 Joseph Fitzwater,  
 Elisha Foster,  
 Walter Fox,  
 John Penrose,  
 David Snook,  
 Edward Townsend,  
 John Desborough,  
 — Gorsand,  
 Andrew Duckee,  
 James Galkway,  
 John Kelly,  
 Joseph Stanley,  
 Thomas Young,  
 Thomas Cross,  
 Richard Davis,  
 Thomas Tibbet,

James Dean,  
 Donald Stewart,  
 John Dudding,  
 William Ewen,  
 Henry Loyd,  
 John Amory,  
 James Houston,  
 Isaac Young,  
 Robert Hanks,  
 Archibald Glen,  
 Thomas Neal,  
 Stephen Farrien,  
 James Smith,  
 Samuel Ward,  
 Pierre Morelle,  
 John Desborough, jun.  
 Edward Bush,  
 Benjamin Adams,  
 Charles Britain,

John Rae,  
 William Colbred,  
 Thomas Wattle,  
 Thomas Bailie,  
 James Corneck,  
 James Burnside,  
 John Teasdale,  
 Giles Beou,  
 Francis Brooks,  
 John Clark,  
 George Rush,  
 Andrew Walker,  
 John Miller,  
 Thomas Andrews,  
 William Sterling,  
 Thomas Ganlet,  
 Richard Rogers.

In all 117.

This *Representation* was signed with the greatest Willingness by the above One hundred and seventeen Freeholders in the County of *Savannah*, and only a very few of the General's Favourites declined to subscribe the same, so strong appeared to all of them the Truths therein contained, and the absolute Necessity of such an Application. The Jews applied for Liberty to sign with us, but we did not think it proper to join them in any of our Measures: We likewise did not allow Widows and Orphans to subscribe, because, as the Representation contained the absolute Necessities of the Colony, it might be objected to us, that they were no proper Judges. As for the People of *Ebenezer*, the Subscribers did particularly appoint some of their Number to wait upon Mr. *Boltzius* their Pastor, and to shew him the Representation, which was done; and Mr. *Boltzius* declared, That the *Salzburgers* were equally dissatisfied with their

their Rights and Restrictions as the other Freeholders, and he doubted not their Willingness to join in petitioning for Redress, engaging to consult them, and to bring their Answer, which he never did ; and being thereafter questioned thereupon by Mr. Anderson (one of the Persons commissioned to commune with him as is above related) in the Presence of several Gentlemen, he the said Boltzius, after some frivolous Excuses, confessed that the honourable Mr. Ogletborpe had both given them Satisfaction, and engaged him to write home to Germany for a further Supply of his Countrymen.

This Gentleman (we observe it with Regret) has been made the Instrument of imposing upon many Brit<sup>is</sup> Subjects, by publishing Journals and Letters (to which we refer) most inconsistent with Truth.

Neither did we admit of Servants to sign the same, lest it should be objected, that they were under the Influence of their Masters. By this our Conduct it will appear to every Person of Impartiality how far we were from using Arts \* to extort by Clamour a Redress of our Grievances.

A Copy of the Representation was immediately sent to *Frederica*, and another to *Darien*; the last was sent to Mr. John More M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, and under the same Cover a Letter to Mr. Benjamin M<sup>c</sup>Intosh; but the first kept up the other's Letter, and sent his own with the Representation to the General, who immediately dispatched Lt. George Dunbar, (who speaks the *Higland* Language, and has a very fluent and artful Way of talking) who, with the Assistance of More M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, and Promises to the poor People of Cattle, (which they afterwards got) with several other Considerations, soon perswaded them to sign a Paper, the Design of which, they were told, was to oppose the People of *Savannah*, who being Enemies to the General, were petitioning against him. As for

for their Leader *M'Intosh*, he was immediately set up in a Store, and plentifully supplied with all Kinds of Goods, and has often declared, *That if, by acting as he did, he could live well himself, he did not care what became of the rest of the Colony; and as for his Children, they might go wander in the Woods with the Indians.* As soon as it was heard that the Representation was come to *Frederica*, the Inhabitants were called together, and told, *That the People of Savannah were going to throw off the Government of the Trustees, and had associated together for that Purpose; and therefore advis'd them to beware of any Snare that might be laid by these People, which if they were caught in would ruin them.* And thus was the Design of the Representation quash'd both in *Darien* and *Frederica*. Some time after this a Copy of the Representation was sent to Mr. *Oglethorpe*, together with the following Letter, which was wrote by an anonymous Author; which we think is partly an Explanation of the Representation, and likewise a true View of the Situation of the Colony at that time, with the Character Mr. *Oglethorpe* then bore in it; and for these Reasons we here insert it: It was directed,

*To the Honourable James Oglethorpe, Esq; General and Commander in Chief over all his Majesty's Forces in South-Carolina and Georgia, &c. — at Frederica.*

*S I R,*

' *I*t is the common Misfortune of all who act in the  
 ' higher Stations of Life to be surrounded with Flat-  
 ' terers, who consult rather the Humours, Passions and  
 ' Prejudices of their Patrons, than their Honour and In-  
 ' terest: This should induce every Person in such Stati-  
 ' on, who regards his own Honour, Interest or Fame,  
 ' to lend an open and attentive Ear to Truth, in what-  
 ' ever Shape or from whatever Hand delivered. I who  
 ' use this Freedom with your Excellency, being an ano-  
*' nymous*

' nymous Author, have no other Byafs, Motive or In-  
 ' terest in view, furtier than as I am a Member of the  
 ' Colony, and a Well-wisher to the Happiness of Socie-  
 ' ty, unles a real and sincere Regard to your Honour  
 ' and Welfare, and an earnest Desire to restore you to  
 ' that Quiet of Mind and the now suspended Affections  
 ' of the People, which the present State of Affairs must  
 ' necessarily deprive you of; it is not therefore of Con-  
 ' sequence to enquire *who* writes, but *what* is wrote: I  
 ' am, Sir, a Plain-Dealer, and shall, with the greatest  
 ' Respect, use you with more *Sincerity* than *Ceremony*;  
 ' and if my Arguments can attain the desired Effect, you  
 ' will, I doubt not, think me your and the Colony's  
 ' real Friend. When a skilful Physician would re-  
 ' lieve his Patient of a Disease, he traces it from the  
 ' Beginning, and examines the Sources and Progress of  
 ' it, in order that by finding out the Cause, he may the  
 ' more certainly apply a Remedy: In the Body Politick  
 ' the same Proces is necessary to effect a Cure. The pre-  
 ' sent languishing and almost desperate Condition of the  
 ' Affairs of this Province, is too obvious to your Excel-  
 ' lency to need a Description: Be pleased then, laying  
 ' aside Prepossession and Prejudice, to retire unto your  
 ' self, and examine impartially whence the present Mis-  
 ' fortunes take Rise; in order to which, let me present  
 ' your Excellency with a View of the Nation's Deligns in  
 ' establishing this Colony; and indeed they were and are  
 ' nothing unsuitable to a *British* or *Roman* Spirit; to wit,  
 ' *The establishing a strong and numerous Settlement as a*  
 ' *Barrier and Safeguard of British America: To employ*  
 ' *those Persons in effecting this End who were least useful*  
 ' *at home, and others who from the Reasonableness of the*  
 ' *Proposals, should voluntarily profer their Service: To re-*  
 ' *store Liberty and Happiness to those who, oppressed by the*  
 ' *common Misfortunes of Mankind, were groaning under*  
 ' *the Consequences of those Misfortunes, and incapable to*  
 ' *serve themselves or Country at home: And laſtly, to set*

'erect such new Manufactures as might be most useful to  
 'support the Colony, or tend to rectify the Balance of  
 'Trade of Great Britain with neighbouring Nations. A  
 'Design truly great, founded on the justest Policy, and  
 'practicable: To suggest that any low private Design  
 'was ever laid down, that might tend to make the Ad-  
 'venturers Slaves, or, at best, Tenants at Will; or that  
 'it was a Concert to leave the Industry and Substance  
 'of the Settlers exposed to satisfy the Ambition or Co-  
 'vetousness of an After-Governor, or any particular  
 'Courtier or Party; or to imagine that the Honourable  
 'Board of Trustees, or any of them, could be capable  
 'of such a Concert, I say, Sir, that such a Thought  
 'were impious. What Wonder then, if Numbers of  
 'Persons, encouraged by his Majesty's most ample  
 'Rights and Privileges granted in his *Royal Charter* to  
 'the Honourable Trustees, for the Behalf of the Inha-  
 'bitants; from the beautiful Description of the Fertility  
 'of the Soil and Happiness of the Climate; and lastly,  
 'from a View that Mr. Ogletborpe, a Gentleman of the  
 'greatest Humanity and Generosity, was willing to sa-  
 'crifice his Ease, and all those Pleasures and Enjoy-  
 'ments which his easy Circumstances of Life entitled him  
 'to, in order to be the *Patron* and *Father* of the Di-  
 'stres'd, and the *distinguis'd Friend* of his Country, So-  
 'ciety and human Nature; I say, Sir, no Wonder, if  
 'Numbers, upon those Views, embark'd their Persons,  
 'Families and Fates in such an Adventure. Shall any  
 'thing then intervene to render such a noble Design ac-  
 'bortive, and frustrate those of their expected Happiness,  
 'or your Excellency of your deserved Honour? GOD  
 'FORBID!

'This Colony consists of two Sorts of People; either  
 'those whom the Publick sent over and supported, or  
 '\* Volunteers, who were not burdensome to the Pu-  
     'blick;

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† By this Word was meant those Persons who settled in Georgia  
upon their own Expence.

blick; both now I look upon in the same Light; as  
 either Party have exhausted their Support or private  
 Stocks in endeavouring to prosecute the intended Plan;  
 but it shall suffice for my Argument, that so many of  
 each Kind have applied themselves to this Purpose, as  
 are sufficient to confirm the Experiment, *that* it is im-  
 possible for us with *British* or *Foreign* Servants to afford  
 the lowest Necessaries of Life, much less to increase  
 our Stocks, or defray the many Exigencies and Disap-  
 pointments that this Soil and Climate are *inevitably ex-*  
 posed to: This I take to be granted; and would to  
 God the Success of the Colony depended on the lay-  
 ing the most *satisfying* Proof of it! And as for Persons  
 who, from selfish Views, have imposed upon the Cre-  
 dulety of the Honourable Trustees, by representing  
 Things in Colours distant from Truth; it were super-  
 fluous to curse them. I do not say, but in time Ma-  
 nufacures may be founded more suitable to the  
 Strength and Constitution of *British* Servants, that might  
 support and enrich the Colony; I heartily pray for *that*  
 happy Period; and should then condemn and dissent  
 from any who would *not* be content with the *present*  
 Regulation; but as in the *interim* Production of Ne-  
 cessaries is *absolutely* requisite, and under the *present* E-  
 stablishment impracticable, it follows of course, *that*  
 either the Scheme must be *altered*, or the Design *aban-*  
*doned*: At the first it was a Trial, now it is an Expe-  
 riment; and certainly no Man or Society need be a-  
 sham'd to own, *that* from *unforeseen* Emergencies their  
*Hypothesis* did misgive; and no Person of Judgment  
 would censure for want of Success where the Proposal  
 was probable; but all the World would exclaim a-  
 gainst that Person or Society who, through mistaken  
 Notions of Honour or Positiveness of Temper, would  
 persist in pushing an Experiment *contrary to all Probab-*  
*ility*, to the Ruin of the Adventurers. How many  
 Methods may be found out by the Wisdom of the

Trustees for remedying *this Inconvenience*, I know  
 not; One only occurs to me, which is, the *Admitting*  
 a certain Number of Negroes, sufficient to ease the  
 white Servants from *those Labours* that are most fatal to  
 a *British Constitution*: I am very sensible of the Incon-  
 veniencies of an *unlimited Use* of them in a Frontier  
 Colony; but am as sensible, that *those Inconveniencies*  
 may be prevented by prudent *Regulations*; and their  
 Admission for executing the more laborious Parts of  
 Culture made the Means to *attract* Numbers of white  
 Servants, who would otherwise fly the Place as a *Pur-  
 gatory or Charnel-House*. If our Labour and Toil is  
 not capable of producing mere Necessaries by *Cultiva-  
 tion of Land*, much less by *Trade*: For as all the  
 neighbouring Colonies, by reason of their Negroes,  
 prosecute all Branches of it at a *sixth Part* of the Ex-  
 pense we can, they would for ever preclude us of any  
 Benefit therefrom. And supposing what cannot be ad-  
 mitted, that the Nation would consent to give a *perpe-  
 tual Fund* for making up *all those Deficiencies*, What  
 Benefit could ever accrue to the Nation? or What to  
 the Settlers but a present bare Sustenance? and What  
 the certain Consequence but the bequeathing a nume-  
 rous Legacy of Orphans to the Care of Providence,  
 since no Period of Time can be affixed when such a  
 Support would enable us to provide for ourselves? A  
 second Reason which disables us to improve either by  
 Land or Trade, is our *Want of Credit*: You know ve-  
 ry well, that both the mercantile and mechanick Part  
 of Mankind live more by *Credit* than *Stock*; and the  
 Man who has a probable Scheme of improving Credit,  
 is naturally entitled to it: As we have no Stock further  
 to dispense, either in Cultivation or Trade, we are re-  
 duced to need the Support of Credit, which the pre-  
 sent Restrictions of our legal Rights and Titles to our  
 Land deprive us of: It is true indeed the Trustees have  
 assured us, *That those and other Restrictions are only*

‘ tem-

‘ temporary, and for the Welfare of the first Settlement, until a proper Body of Laws, which was upon the Carpet, should be perfected; and I am far from disputing the Reasonableness of that Resolution, while either the publick Support or private Stocks kept us from needing Credit; but that now the Case is alter’d, the Necessity of removing those Restrictions is arrived, to preserve the Remains of the Colony not yet dissolved, and far too late for Hundreds whom Necessity has dispersed in other Corners of the world: This is a Truth, Sir, too obvious to need further Enlargement.

‘ Hence it is clear, we can insist on demanding our Privileges as British Subjects from the Trustees Promises; but we likewise claim them as Law, Justice and Property. Your Excellency was pleased, in the Court-House of Savannah, to use a Comparison to satisfy the Minds of the People, of a Man who would lend his Horse but not his Saddle, which one refusing, another accepted of: This, I humbly take it, no ways meets the Case; the King’s Majesty was Owner both of Horse and Saddle, of Lands and Rights, and gave us both in his Charter; we ask but what is there given us. The Reliance on the Publick Faith brought us to this Colony; and to endeavour to obviate or disappoint the Effects of those Promises which tempted us here, were to justify the decoying us to Misery, under the Sanction of the Royal Authority, than which nothing could be more injurious to the Fountain of Honour. I shall suppose, that were full and ample Rights given, that some idle Persons, who had no Judgment to value or Inclination to improve their Properties, no Affections for their Families or Relations, might dispose of their Rights for a Glass of Rum; but I absolutely deny, that the Colony could lose by such an Exchange; I own such Persons were much safer if bound than at Liberty; but where the Affection of the Parent and the Reason of the Man die, the Person is a fitter Inhabitant

' for Moorfields than Georgia. I must notice further, That  
 ' not only are Parents incapable, for Want of Credit, to  
 ' provide for themselves, being necessitated to dispose of  
 ' their Servants for want of Provisions; but if they could,  
 ' only their eldest Son could reap the Benefit, their  
 ' younger Children, however numerous, are left to be fed  
 ' by Him who feeds the *Ravens*; and if they have no  
 ' Children, their Labour and Substance descends to  
 ' Strangers: How, Sir, could you, or indeed any *free-*  
*born* Spirit, brook such a Tenor? Are not our young-  
 ' er Children and Daughters equally *entitled* to our Bowels  
 ' and Affections? And does human Nature end with  
 ' our First-born, and not extend itself to the rest of our  
 ' Progeny and more distant Relations? And is it not in-  
 ' verting the Order of Nature, that the eldest Son should  
 ' not only enjoy a double Portion, but exclude all the  
 ' younger Children? and haying an Interest *independant*  
 ' of the Parents, how natural is it he should withdraw  
 ' that Obedience and Subjection which proceeds from  
 ' paternal Authority and *filial* Dependance! The Tru-  
 ' stees are but a Channel to convey to us the King's  
 ' Rights, and *cannot* in Law or Equity, and, I dare say,  
 ' *will not* abridge those Rights. Can we suppose that  
 ' we are singled out for a *State of Misery* and *Servitude*,  
 ' and that so many Honourable Personages are Instru-  
 ' ments of it? Far be the Thoughts from us! The Ge-  
 ' nius of the *British Nation*, so remarkably zealous for  
 ' *Liberty* and the *Rights of Mankind*, will never suffer  
 ' *British Subjects*, who have not fled their Country for  
 ' Crimes, but voluntarily proffered their Service, and  
 ' risked their ALL, upon the Confidence of the *Publick*  
 ' *Faith* and the *Trustees Honour*, to accomplish a Settle-  
 ' ment upon the *most dangerous Point* of his Majesty's  
 ' Dominions; I say, it will never allow such to be de-  
 ' priv'd of *publick Promises*, or the *natural Liberties* of  
 ' *British Subjects*. As we are on a *Frontier*, where our  
 ' Lives and Fortunes may more frequently come into  
     ' dispute

dispute than other People's, our Privileges and Supports should be proportionably greater; for who would venture his Life to secure *no Property*, or fight to secure to himself *Poverty and Misery*? And no doubt our cunning and vigilant Adversaries, the French and Spaniards, would know how to make their own Advantage. The King has been very gracious, and your Endeavours generous and useful, in procuring a *Regiment* for our Protection; but let me add a Truth equally certain, that only the Flourishing of the Colony can support *that Regiment*; and not only the *Support* of the Soldiers, but your own *Honour, Glory and Reputation* are intermixed with the *Fate of the Colony*, and must stand or fall with it.

To come closer to the Point, please to consider the Consequences of refusing the *Representation* of the Colony, whereof your Excellency, as one of the honourable Board, will be furnished with a Copy, and how these Consequences may affect the COLONY, the NATION, the TRUSTEES, the MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT in this Province, the INDIANS, and YOUR EXCELLEN-

CY.

As to the COLONY, the deferring *bitherto* the necessary Relief has already *too tragically* affected it, by dispersing a great Part of the Inhabitants, the Remainder, in a languishing Condition, supported more with faint Hopes, and a continued Reliance on the Honour of the Nation and Trustees, than *Victuals*, while Want and meagre Famine guard the Door of many, and render them equally incapable to stay or go: The Town, so beautifully situated to the Honour of the Contriver, bearing the most visible Signs of Decay and Mortality before it is *fully born*; and the once cultivated Plantations now overgrown with Weeds and Brush, are so many *Hic-jacets* of such and such Persons and Families! I wish it were possible to draw a Veil over this *tragick Scene!* But, Sir, our *Case* is more *clamant* than a thousand

' sand Tongues, and will reach the Ears and pierce the  
 ' Hearts of every TRUE BRITON. If such are the Ef-  
 ' fects of Delay, what will the total Dissolution of the  
 ' Colony produce? Such a Body of miserable People,  
 ' Orphans and Suplicants, will be heard by the Justice  
 ' of the Nation; and if it shall appear, that the too posi-  
 ' tively adhering to an impracticable Scheme, and the  
 ' refusing those obvious Means that would answer the  
 ' proposed End, or withholding those just Rights which  
 ' we are entitled to, have been the Cause, we should have  
 ' Right to recover Damages from the Authors of our  
 ' Miseries. In all Places where Settlements were attempt-  
 ' ed by the English, and found untenable, the Settlers  
 ' were taken home upon publick Charge, their Losses  
 ' recompensed, and they made otherwise useful to the  
 ' Community; while we are neither allowed to do for  
 ' ourselves here or elsewhere. As to the second Point,  
 ' how the NATION would be affected by it, it is first  
 ' obvious, that all the noble Ends and Advantages they  
 ' proposed are lost, and Sums of Money expended to no  
 ' Purpose but to inform the French and Spaniards of the  
 ' Importance of a Pass which they would not fail to pos-  
 ' sess. It were impossible to make a second Settlement up-  
 ' on the present Plan, and if it is to be altered in the Fa-  
 ' vours of others, why not of us who have risqued and  
 ' spent our All in the Adventure? How the TRU-  
 ' STEES may be affected by it in all Respects I shall  
 ' not say; a Parliamentary Enquiry into their Manage-  
 ' ment I no ways question but they could entirely satisfy;  
 ' but all good Men will regret that so honourable a Bo-  
 ' dy should lose that Glory and Fame which the prof-  
 ' perous Success of the Colony would have crowned  
 ' them with. I have formerly asserted, that only the  
 ' flourishing State of the Colony can support the MILI-  
 ' TARY; and indeed without a Colony it were easier  
 ' to maintain a Garrison in Tangier on the Coast of Afri-  
 ' ca than in the South of Georgia. One Regiment would  
     ' little

' little suffice to withstand the Enemy; and yet so small  
 ' an Handful may be reduced to *Discontent, Straits and*  
 ' *Wants* notwithstanding all the Bounty of a King, or  
 ' Prudence of a General. As to the INDIANS, what  
 ' could we expect less than being scorned and despised?  
 ' That they should immediately fall in with the tempt-  
 ' ing Proffers of the French and Spaniards, and so Great  
 ' Britain cut off from that valuable Branch of the Indian  
 ' Trade; for how indeed could they expect *Execution of*  
 ' *Treaties or Protection* from People who, without the Force  
 ' of any Enemy, could not preserve their own Schemes  
 ' of Government from falling to Pieces? How the Tra-  
 ' gedy must affect YOUR EXCELLENCY would be  
 ' *Presumption* in me to determine, I only know, that to  
 ' see *Those* you honour with the Name of *Children in Want*  
 ' and *Misery, that Settlement* which should have perpe-  
 ' tuated your Name to Posterity with the greatest Ho-  
 ' nour, become the *Foil* of all your great Undertakings;  
 ' and the *Expectations* of all the World, from your pro-  
 ' mising Endeavours, setting in a *Cloud and Obscurity*, must  
 ' affect your Excellency in a Way suitable to your hu-  
 ' mane and generous Disposition.

' Sir, we still love, honour and respect you, (whatever  
 ' low selfish-minded Persons, the Bane of Society, may  
 ' surmise to the contrary) and will continue to do so  
 ' while we can have any *Hopes* of your pursuing Mea-  
 ' sures consistent with our *Prosperity*: But, Sir, Smiles  
 ' cannot be expected amidst *Disappointments and Wants*,  
 ' and there is no altering the Course of Nature: *Love*  
 ' and *Gratitude* are the Tribute of *Favours and Protecti-*  
 ' *on*, and *Resentment* the Consequence of *Injuries receiv-*  
 ' *ed*; and in *Disappointments* of this Nature much more  
 ' reasonably than in those of *Love*, do the contrary Pas-  
 ' sions take place in the same Degree. What then re-  
 ' mains, but that you embrace *those* obvious Measures  
 ' that will retrieve our desperate Affairs; restore to us, in  
 ' Mr. Oglethorpe, our Father and Protector, whose Ho-  
     ' nour

'nour and Affection was depended upon; secure to your  
 'self a Society that loves and honours you, and who  
 'will always be ready to sacrifice both Life and Fortune  
 'to your Honour and Protection, and your Name with  
 'Blessings will be perpetuated. If in this I haye, by a  
 'sincere and well-meant Freedom, given Offence, I hear-  
 'tily ask Pardon, none was intended; and I only re-  
 'quest, that, while *Truth* keeps the Stage, the *Author*  
 'may be allowed to remain incog. behind the Scenes.

*I am, Sir, your, &c.*

*The PLAIN-DEALER.*

This Year there was promised a *Bounty* of *Two Shil-  
 lings Sterling* on every Bushel of Corn, and *One Shilling*  
 on every Bushel of Pease and Potatoes, raised in the  
 County of *Savannah*: This induced some few to plant,  
 but they were miserably deceived, for few or none of  
 them ever received their *full Bounty*, and not many *any  
 Part thereof*, (altho' if they had received it twice over  
 it could not have answered the End.) People being thus,  
 by a *Chain of Disappointments* and *Miseries*, most of them  
 rendred incapable to subsist, and, toward the End of  
 this Summer, beginning to despair of having any favou-  
 rable *Answer* to their *Representation*, or Hopes of Re-  
 dress, left the Colony faster than ever; and when the  
*Answer* (or rather Denial) came over, they went in such  
 Numbers, that the whole Province of *South-Carolina*  
 was overspread with them, and in and about the Town  
 of *Charlestown* alone, this Autumn above *Fifty Georgians*  
 died in Misery and Want, most of whom were buried at  
 the publick Charge.

In September a printed Paper, entitled, *An Answer to  
 the Representation, &c.* was sent over, and arrived at *Sa-  
 vannah*, and of which this is an exact Copy.

*The*

*The Answer of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, to the Representation from the Inhabitants of Savannah, the 9th of December 1738, for altering the Tenure of the Lands, and introducing Negroes into Georgia.*

*To the Magistrates of the Town of Savannah in the Province of Georgia.*

' **T**he Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, have received by the Hands of Mr. Benjamin Ball of London, Merchant, an attested Copy of a Representation, signed by you the Magistrates and many of the Inhabitants of Savannah, on the 9th of December last, for altering the Tenure of the Lands, and introducing Negroes into the Province, transmitted from thence by Mr. Robert Williams.

' The Trustees are not surprized to find unwary People drawn in by crafty Men, to join in a Design of extorting by Clamour from the Trustees an Alteration in the fundamental Laws, framed for the Preservation of the People, from those very Designs.

' But the Trustees cannot but express their Astonishment, that You the Magistrates, appointed by them to be Guardians of the People by putting those Laws in Execution, should so far forget your Duty, as to put yourselves at the Head of this Attempt.

' However they direct you to give the Complainants this Answer from the Trustees, That they should deem themselves very unfit for the Trust reposed in them by his Majesty on their Behalf, if they could be prevailed upon, by such an irrational Attempt, to give up a Constitution, framed with the greatest Caution for the Preservation of Liberty and Property, and of which the Laws against the Use of Slaves, and for the Entail of Lands, are the surest Foundations.

M

' And

' And the Trustees are the more confirmed in their  
 ' Opinion of the Unreasonableness of this Demand, that  
 ' they have received Petitions from the *Darien*, and o-  
 ' ther Parts of the Province, representing the Inconveni-  
 ' ence and Danger which must arise to the good People  
 ' of the Province from the Introduction of Negroes. And  
 ' as the Trustees themselves are fully convinced, that,  
 ' besides the Hazard attending that *Introduction*, it would  
 ' destroy all Industry among the white Inhabitants; and  
 ' that by giving them a Power to alien their Lands, the  
 ' Colony would soon be too like its Neighbours, void  
 ' of white Inhabitants, filled with Blacks, and reduced  
 ' to be the precarious Property of a few, equally expo-  
 ' sed to domestick Treachery and foreign Invasion; and  
 ' therefore the Trustees cannot be supposed to be in any  
 ' Disposition of granting this Request; and if they have  
 ' not before this signified their Dislike of it, this Delay  
 ' is to be imputed to no other Motives but the Hopes  
 ' they had conceived, that Time and Experience would  
 ' bring the Complainants to a better Mind: And the  
 ' Trustees readily join Issue with them in their Appeal  
 ' to Posterity, who shall judge between them who were  
 ' their best Friends, *Those* who endeavoured to preserve  
 ' for them a Property in their Lands, by tying up the  
 ' Hands of their unthrifty Progenitors, or *They* who  
 ' wanted a Power to mortgage or alien them: Who were  
 ' the best Friends to the Colony, *Those* who with great  
 ' Labour and Cost had endeavoured to form a Colony  
 ' of his Majesty's Subjects, and persecuted *Protestants*  
 ' from other Parts of *Europe*; had placed them on a fruit-  
 ' ful Soil, and strove to secure them in their Possessions  
 ' by those Arts which naturally tend to keep the Colo-  
 ' ny full of useful and industrious People, capable both  
 ' to cultivate and defend it; or *Those* who, to gratify  
 ' the greedy and ambitious Views of a few Negroe Mer-  
 ' chants, would put it into their Power to become sole  
 ' owners of the Province, by introducing their baneful

' Com -

' Commodity, which, it is well known by sad Experience,  
 ' has brought our Neighbour Colonies to the Brink of  
 • Ruin, by driving out their white Inhabitants, who  
 ' were their Glory and Strength, to make room for Black,  
 ' who are now become the Terror of their unadvised  
 ' Masters.

*Signed by Order of the Trustees, this*  
*20th Day of June, 1739.*

BENJ. MARTYN Secretary.

We shall not in this Place detain the Reader, to shew the Absurdity and Insufficiency of the Reasons made use of in the above Paper, or how improperly it is called *An Answer to the Representation*, but refer them to the whole Tenor of this *Narrative*. With this Paper came over new Commissions for Magistrates, viz. Messrs. *Thomas Christie*, First, *John Fallowfield*, Second, and *Thomas Jones*, Third Bailiffs, and Mr. *William Williamson*, Recorder: And, as if the Inhabitants had not been sufficiently punished before by the arbitrary Government of *Gauston*, the Two Offices of Store-keeper and Magistrate were again joined in One Person, which infallibly renders him, whoever he is, *absolute in Savannah*. And indeed if the Miseries and Hardships of the People could have received any Addition, they must have done so from the Person appointed to execute those Offices, namely, Mr. *Thomas Jones* Third Bailiff, as before mentioned, who surpassed Mr. *Gauston* in every Thing that was bad, without having any one of his good Qualifications: And that he might the more easily govern at Pleasure, Mr. *Oglethorpe* thought proper to supersede the Commissions of Messrs. *Thomas Christie* and *William Williamson*, and continued Mr. *Henry Parker* as First Magistrate, being sure he was a Person that would always be in the Interest of whoever was Store-keeper; and having no other Magistrate to cope with but Mr. *Fallowfield*, they were certain of ever ruling him, tho'

his Sentiments were never so just. And when the General heard that some People justly complained that the Trustees Commissions were of none effect, he threatned an armed Force if they refused to comply.

William Stephens, Esq; Messrs. Thomas Christie and Thomas Jones, were likewise appointed to inspect into Caufon's Accounts; but Christie was altogether rejected by the other two; nor did they ever do any thing to the Purpose: Indeed Jones would sometimes hector and domineer over Caufon, in as haughty a Manner as ever he had formerly done over the meanest Person in Savannah.

Although the Trustees say in their Answer to the Representation, That they should think themselves very unfit for the Trust reposed in them, should they, by an irrational Attempt, alter the Entail of Lands; yet not one Month after we had received the aforesaid Answer, over comes the following Paper, viz.

*The Resolutions of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, in Common Council assembled this 28th Day of August, in the Year of our Lord 1739, relating to the Grants and Tenure of Lands within the said Colony.*

Whereas the Common Council of the said Trustees, assembled for that Purpose, in the Name of the Corporation of the said Trustees, and under their common Seal, have, in pursuance of his Majesty's most gracious Letters Patent, and in Execution of the Trusts thereby reposed in them, granted and conveyed divers Portions of the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the said Letters Patent mentioned, to many of his Majesty's loving Subjects, natural born, and Denizens, and others willing to become his Subjects, and to live under Allegiance to his Majesty in the said Colony, to hold to them respectively, and to the Heirs Male of

their

their respective Bodies, lawfully begotten or to be begotten, under the several Rents, Reservations, Conditions and Provisoes therein contained: And whereas it hath been represented to the said Trustees, that many of the Persons to whom such Grants have been made have no Issue Male of their respective Bodies, and that an Alteration in the Grants and Tenure of the said Lands, upon Failure of such Issue, and likewise a known certain Provision for the Widows of Tenants in Tail Male, would not only encourage all such Persons chearfully to go on with their several Improvements, but also be an *Inducement* and *Means* of inviting divers other Persons to resort to and settle in the said Colony, and greatly tend to the Cultivation of the Lands, the Increase of the People, and the Defence, Strength and Security of the said Colony, which the said Trustees most earnestly desire to promote as far as in them lies: It is therefore this Day unanimously resolved by the Common Council of the said Corporation, assembled for that Purpose, That the Grants of Lands or Tenements within the said Colony, heretofore made and hereafter to be made by the said Trustees to any Person or Persons whatsoever, shall be altered, made and established in Manner and Form following; that is to say, That,

If Tenant in Tail Male of Lands or Tenements in the said Colony, not having done or suffered any A&t, Matter or Thing, whereby his Estate therein may be forfeited or determined, shall happen to die, leaving a Widow and one or more Child or Children, that then and in such Case the Widow of such Tenant shall hold and enjoy the Dwelling-house and Garden, (if any such there be) and one Moiety of such Lands and Tenements for and during the Term of her Life; the said Moiety to be set out and divided, in case the Parties interested therein do not agree within the Space of three Months, by the Magistrates of the Town-court in Georgia nearest thereunto, or any one of them. And in case

such

' such Division be made by *one* of such Magistrates only,  
 ' then any Person or Persons finding him, her or them-  
 ' selves aggrieved thereby, may within the Space of *three*  
 ' *Months* appeal to the other *three* Magistrates of the said  
 ' Town-court, whose Determination thereof shall be fi-  
 ' nal. *And* if such Tenant shall happen to die, leaving  
 ' only a Widow, and no Child or Children, then that  
 ' such Widow shall hold and enjoy the said Dwelling-  
 ' house, Garden, and all such Lands and Tenements,  
 ' for and during the Term of her Life. *And* in case the  
 ' Widow of any such Tenant, whether he die without  
 ' Issue by her or not, shall marry again after his De-  
 ' cease, then such Person to whom she shall be so mar-  
 ' ried, shall, within the Space of *Twelve Months* after  
 ' such Marriage, give Security to the said Trustees, and  
 ' their Successors, whether personal or otherwise, agree-  
 ' able to such Instructions as shall be given by the Com-  
 ' mon Council of the said Trustees, for maintaining and  
 ' keeping in repair, during such Marriage, the said Dwel-  
 ' ling-house, Garden, and other the Premises, to which  
 ' she shall be so entitled in right of her former Hus-  
 ' band: *And* if such Security shall not be given in man-  
 ' ner aforesaid, within the Space of *Twelve Months* after  
 ' such Marriage, that then, and in such Case, the Provi-  
 ' sion hereby made or intended to be made for the Be-  
 ' nefit of such Widow, shall cease, determine and be  
 ' absolutely void, to all Intents and Purposes; and the  
 ' said Dwelling-house and Garden, and all and singular  
 ' the Premises, shall be, and endure to such Child or  
 ' Children, or to such other Person or Persons, who  
 ' would be *entitled* to the same, in case the said Widow  
 ' was naturally dead.

' *And* if Tenant in Tail Male of Lands or 'Tene-  
 ' ments in the said Colony, not having done or suffered  
 ' any Act, Matter or Thing, whereby his or her Estate  
 ' therein may be forfeited or determined, shall happen  
 ' to die, leaving *one or more* Daughter or Daughters, and

' no Issue Male; then that such Lands and Tenements,  
 ' if not exceeding *eighty* Acres, shall be holden in Tail  
 ' Male by any *one* of the Daughters of such Tenant;  
 ' and if exceeding *eighty* Acres, by any *one or more* of  
 ' the Daughters of such Tenant in Tail Male, as such  
 ' Tenant shall by his or her last Will and Testament in  
 ' Writing, duly executed in the Presence of *three or more*  
 ' credible Witnesses, direct and appoint; and in De-  
 ' fault of such Direction or Appointment, then that such  
 ' Lands and Tenements shall be holden in Tail Male  
 ' by the eldest of such Daughters; and in Default of  
 ' Issue Male and Female, either born in the Lifetime of  
 ' such Tenant in Tail Male, or within *nine Months* after  
 ' his Decease, then that such Lands and Tenements, if  
 ' not exceeding *eighty* Acres, shall be holden in Tail  
 ' Male by any *one* such Person; and if exceeding *eighty*  
 ' Acres, by any *one or more* such Person or Persons, as  
 ' such Tenant in Tail Male by his other last Will and  
 ' Testament in Writing, executed as aforesaid, shall di-  
 ' rect and appoint; and in Default of such Direction or  
 ' Appointment, then that such Lands and Tenements  
 ' shall be holden in Tail Male by the Heir at Law of  
 ' such Tenant; *subject nevertheless*, in all and every the said  
 ' Cases, to such Right of the Widow (if any) as afore-  
 ' said, *Provided* that such Daughter or Daughters, and  
 ' all and every such Person or Persons so entitled to hold  
 ' and enjoy any such Lands and Tenements, do within  
 ' the Space of *twelve Months* after the Death of such Te-  
 ' nant, personally appear, if residing in *America*, and  
 ' claim the same in any of the Town-courts in *Georgia*;  
 ' and if residing out of *America*, then within the Space  
 ' of *eighteen Months* next after the Death of such Te-  
 ' nant. *And Provided also*, That no such Devise or Ap-  
 ' pointment shall be made by any such Tenant of Lands  
 ' exceeding *eighty* Acres, in any lesser or smaller Perri-  
 ' on or Parcel than  *fifty* Acres to *any one* Daughter, or  
 ' other Person. *And that no Daughter, or other Person*  
     *shall*

shall be capable of enjoying any Devise, which may thereby increase his or her former Possession of Lands within the said Colony to more than *Five hundred Acres*; but such Devise to be void, and the Lands thereby given to descend in such manner as if no such Devise had been made. *And in Default of such Appearance and Claim as aforesaid, That all and singular the said Lands and Tenements shall be and remain to the said Trustees and their Successors for ever.* *Provided also, That all and every such Estates hereby created or intended to be created, shall be subject and liable to the several Rents, Reservations, Provisoes and Conditions, as in the original Grants thereof are particularly mentioned and contained; save and except so much thereof as is hereby altered, or intended to be altered, in case of Failure of Issue Male, and the Provision hereby made or intended to be made for Widows.*

*And that in every Grant hereafter to be made by the said Trustees or their Successors of any Lands or Tenements in the said Colony, all and every Grantee therein named, not doing or suffering any Act, Matter or Thing whereby his or her Estate therein may be forfeited or determined, shall have good Right, full Power, and lawful Authority to give and devise the same by his or her last Will and Testament in Writing, duly executed in the Presence of *three or more* credible Witnesses, in Manner and Form following; that is to say, Every Grantee of Lands not exceeding *eighty Acres*, to any one Son or any one Daughter in Tail Male; and every Grantee of Lands exceeding *eighty Acres*, the whole, or any part thereof, but not in lesser Lots or Portions than *fifty Acres* to any one Devisee, to his or her Son or Sons, Daughter or Daughters in Tail Male; and in Default of such Devise as aforesaid, then that such Lands and Tenements shall descend to the eldest Son in Tail Male; and in Default of Issue Male, to the eldest Daughter*

Daughter in Tail Male; and in Default of Issue Male  
 and Female, then that such *Lands and Tenements* shall  
 be holden in Tail Male, if not exceeding eighty Acres,  
 by any one such Person; and if exceeding eighty Acres,  
 by any one or more such Person or Persons, but not in a-  
 ny smaller Lot or Portion than fifty Acres to any one  
 Person, as such Grantee shall by his or her last Will and  
 Testament in Writing, executed as aforesaid, direct  
 and appoint; and in Default of such Direction or Ap-  
 pointment, then that such *Lands and Tenements* shall be  
 holden in Tail Male by the Heir at Law of such Gran-  
 tee; *subjectt nevertheless* to such Right of the Widow  
 (if any) as aforesaid. *Provided always*, That no Son,  
 Daughter, or other Person shall be capable of enjoy-  
 ing any Devise which may thereby increase his or her  
 former Possession of Land within the said Colony, to  
 more than Five hundred Acres; but such Devise to be  
 void, and the Lands thereby given to descend in such  
 manner as if no such Devise had been made. *Provided*  
*also*, That such Son or Sons, Daughter or Daughfers,  
 and all and every such Person or Persons entitled to  
 hold and enjoy any such *Lands and Tenements*, do, with-  
 in the Space of twelve Months after the Death of such  
 Grantee, or of those under whom they claim, personally  
 appear, if residing in *America*, and claim the same in  
 any of the Town-courts in *Georgia*; and if residing  
 out of *America*, then within the Space of eighteen  
 Months next after such Death; and in Default of such  
 Appearance and Claim as aforesaid, That all and sin-  
 gular the said *Lands and Tenements* shall be and re-  
 main to the said Trustees, and their Successors for ever.  
*And Provided also*, That all and every such Estates  
 shall be subject and liable to the like Rents, Reserva-  
 tions, Provisoies and Conditions, as in the former  
 Grants of Lands heretofore made, *save and except* so  
 much thereof as is hereby altered, or intended to be al-  
 tered, upon the Failure of Issue Male.

N

‘ And

' And it is hereby required, That publick Notice of  
 ' these Resolutions be forthwith given by the Magi-  
 ' strates of the respective Town-courts in Georgia, and  
 ' also by the Secretary of the said Trustees in London,  
 ' that all and every the Grantees of Lands or Tene-  
 ' ments within the said Colony may enter their respe-  
 ' ctive Claims, either at the Georgia-Office near Old Pa-  
 ' lace Yard in Westminster, or in any of the Town-courts  
 ' in Georgia, within the Space of twelve Months from  
 ' the Date hereof, to the end that they may receive the  
 ' Benefit hereby intended, and that proper Grants and  
 ' Conveyances in the Law may be forthwith prepared  
 ' and executed for that Purpose. And it is hereby ex-  
 ' pressly declared, That no Fee or Reward shall be ta-  
 ' ken for the Entering of any such Claim, directly or  
 ' indirectly, by any Person or Persons whatsoever.

*Signed by Order of the said Common Council,*  
 BENJ. MARTYN, Secretary.

We believe this Paper will perplex most People, who have not thoroughly studied the Law, to make Sense of it; and as there were no Lawyers in Georgia, it would seem as if it had been sent over with no other End, than that it should not be understood; and indeed it rather tended to add to the Confusions in the Colony, than to promote the Benefit of it: We can only assure the Reader, that it had no good Effect in Georgia, and that it was kept up there as much as possible from the People, only a fictitious Abridgment thereof, with the same Title and the same Way signed, being publickly exhibited in Writing: But this was a needless Caution; for not One in Twenty of them would have understood any one Paragraph of it. In October 1739, the General issues out his Proclamation for granting *Letters of Marque and Reprisals*; and the Inhabitants being called together in the Court-house, he there makes them a very elaborate Speech, and, amongst other Things, tells them,

*That*

*That he was design'd against St. Augustine, and if he did not take it, he would leave his Bones before the Walls thereof:* But he is now at *Frederica*, and, as we have too much Reason to believe, this Cattle is still in the Hands of the *Spaniards*. A little after this we had another Instance how much our Benefactors had our Interest and Welfare at heart; for at this Time it was given out, *That all the Cattle that were unmark'd belong'd to the Trustees as Lords of the Manner;* and Orders were given that they should be mark'd accordingly: But People strenuously insisting to the contrary, the Design was dropt for that Time. On the 4<sup>th</sup> of November Mr. Oglethorpe departed from *Savannah*; and he now seems to have entirely forgot it: And it is certain, that ever since the Affair of the Representation, according to his own Words, *the very Name of the Place is become hateful to him, as are all those who he thought were Ring-leaders in that Affair;* some of whom he endeavour'd to threaten and bribe to a Recantation, but to little purpose; two or three being the most (to the best of our Knowledge) that he could gain, and even those, we believe, never gave any thing under their Hands. One flagrant Instance of the indirect Practices he used to draw People into his Measures was as follows: \* In Summer 1739, when it was thought the Representation would have succeeded, Messrs. *Grant, Douglass, Stirling and Baillie*, who had been old Settlers in the Colony, and who had in a manner ruin'd themselves, as others had done, either by Planting or Building, wrote to the Trustees for an Island, and at the same time applied to Mr. Oglethorpe for it; he appeared mighty glad at their Resolution, and told them, *That if they would agree to what he had to propose, the granting of an Island should be nothing in respect to what he would do for them:* They told him, *They would do any thing*

N. 2

that

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\* There are particular Affidavits to prove this whole Affair.

*that was consistent with their Knowledge and Conscience:* Then they were dismissed, and the next Day they were to know his Mind; *that being come, two of his Emis- faries were sent separately with Proposals, which they afterwards wrote in order to be signed, but refused a Copy thereof:* These Proposals were to the following Effect, *viz.* To acknowledge they were in the wrong for having any Hand in the making or signing the Representation; to ask the General's Pardon for so doing; and to assert that they believed the Colony might flourish according to the *then* present Constitution: These Things complied with, they should have what Money they were pleased to ask for, with Horses, Cattle and every Thing else they wanted, together with the General's perpetual Friendship and Assistance; if not complied with, they might expect nothing but his highest Resentment. They answered, *That they never expected, nor did they think they ever asked for any Favours from the General; and as for his Resentment, they believed they had already felt the utmost of it.* In whatever Shape the General wrote home of this Affair is not known, but however, from what he wrote, the Trustees thought fit at first positively to deny their Request, in a Letter which came to their Hands in July 1740, of which this is an exact Copy.

*To Messrs. Grant, Douglass and Baillie, at Savannah in Georgia.*

Gentlemen, Georgia-Office, March 25, 1740.

**T**HE Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia have received and read your Letter of May 26, 1739, by which they find you have abandoned your Settlements upon the Ogeechee River, for the following Reasons, Because you are not allowed to have black Servants to cultivate your Lands; and because you disliked the Tenure of your Grants.

As

As to the First, You must have seen by the Trustees Answer to the Representation of some of the People, that they cannot, and will not break into the Constitution of the Province, by such an Introduction of Slavery in Blacks, and that upon the most mature Deliberation, and for the strongest Reasons, which indeed are obvious to every considering Man, and which they are confirmed in by the Danger which has lately threatened South-Carolina by the Insurrection of the Negroes, and would be more imminent in Georgia, it being a Frontier.

As to the Last, relating to the Tenure of Lands, the Trustees suppose you may have seen the Alteration which they have made since the writing of your Letter, and they have no doubt but you are satisfied therewith, as the rest of the Colony are.

The Trustees have likewise received and considered your Petition to General Oglethorpe for a Settlement on Wilmington-Island, and his Answers thereto, which they think are of great Force, and therefore they cannot make you a Grant there, but hope you will go on improving your Settlements on the Ogeechee River, which they perceive by your Letter May 26, that you had made a great Progress in.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servant,  
BENJ. MARTYN Secretary.

To this they returned the following Answer.

To the honourable the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, at their Office near Old-Palace-Yard, Westminster.

Honourable Gentlemen,

WE have received a Letter signed by your Secretary, of the 25th March last, owning the Receipt of ours to the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, dated the 26th May 1739, in which we set forth

' forth the Expence we had been at in prosecuting our  
 ' Settlement on the Ogeechee River, together with the  
 ' Impossibility of carrying on any Settlement with Suc-  
 ' cess in this Colony according to the present Constituti-  
 ' on; as an additional Confirmation of which we then  
 ' presented your Honours with an Account current, car-  
 ' ried on from the Commencement of our Settlement on  
 ' the Ogeechee, and continued till we were drove thence  
 ' by the strongest Appearances of Destruction, arising  
 ' from the having expended our All in the strenuous Pro-  
 ' secution of an impracticable Scheme: And here we  
 ' must beg leave to observe, That it appears to us you  
 ' have neither considered our Letter or Account, other-  
 ' wise you never would have advised us to return to a  
 ' Place on which we have already in vain consumed so  
 ' much Time and Money.

' We have seen and seriously considered every Para-  
 ' graph of a printed Paper, entitled, *The Answer of the*  
 ' *Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America,*  
 ' *to the Representation from the Inhabitants of Savannah;*  
 ' which, in our humble Opinion, is no Answer at all, but  
 ' rather an absolute Refusal of Demands to which we are  
 ' legally entitled, under the specious Pretences of Guar-  
 ' dianship and fatherly Care, without having answered  
 ' one Sentence, or confuted by Strength of Argument a-  
 ' ny Part of our Assertions.

' Because our neighbouring Province (of which you  
 ' are pleased to take notice) has by an Introduction of  
 ' too great Numbers abused the Use of Negroes; or be-  
 ' cause an undoubted Property in our Land-Possessions  
 ' might prove detrimental or hurtful to idle, profligate  
 ' or abandon'd People; it does not at all follow that  
 ' we should be debarred the Use of Negroes for the  
 ' Field, or the more laborious Parts of Culture, under  
 ' prudent Limitations; or that sober and virtuous Men  
 ' should be deprived of just Titles to their Properties.

' We are surprized that your Honours mention the  
     ' Re-

' Representations of the People of the *Darien*, as a Confirmation of the Unreasonableness of our Demands:  
 ' For did your Honours know the Motives by which these People were induced to present you with one or more Petitions contradictory to our Representation, the Welfare of the Colony and their own Consciences, we are perswaded you never would have offered them as Reasons for rejecting the Representation from *Savannah*. They were bought with a Number of Cattle, and extensive Promises of future Rewards; a little present Interest made them forget or neglect their *Poverty*; whereas the People of this Place, duly sensible of the Miseries and Calamities they have suffered, and do still labour under, *freely* and *voluntarily* put their Hands to the Representation of this Part of the Province: No *artful* Means were used to induce them to it; no *artful* Man or Men, Negro-Merchants or others, periwaded them to it: *Dismal Poverty* and the most *absolute* Oppression were the *true* Fountains from whence our Complaints proceeded. But how miserably were these *inconsiderate* deluded Wretches rewarded? They were soon after carried against *St. Augustine*, placed on a dangerous Post, where they were all or most of them cut off or taken Prisoners by the Enemy, which has put a Period to the Settlement of *Darien*, of which so many great Things have been falsely reported.

' With regard to our *Representation*, we shall only beg leave to make one Supposition, which it is almost impossible can have happened, viz. That this and all the other *Representations*, *Letters*, *Suits* or *Petitions*, made to the Trustees by private or a joint Number of Persons, have been entirely false and groundless: What can have reduced the Colony to the Situation in which it now is? What can have reduced its Inhabitants to one *sixth* Part of the Number which we have known to reside here? Or, lastly, to what is the starving and

'despicable Condition of the few that are now left owing? Is it not, as well as every other Matter which we have before urged, owing to, and occasioned by the unanswerable Reasons at different Times given and laid before your Honours, by honest Men (independent of you) who were and are the chief Sufferers in this Colony, and who could not be bribed to conceal, or terrified from declaring their Sentiments?

'Your Honours may readily and safely join Issue with us in our Appeal to Posterity, *who were their best Friends, &c.* for it is certain and obvious, that if the Trustees are resolved to adhere to their present Constitution, they or their Successors are in no great Danger of being called to any Account by our Posterity in Georgia.

'We have likewise seen and read the Alterations Mr. Martyn mentions to have been made by your Honours with regard to the *Tenure of Lands*, together with a fictitious Abridgment of the same affixed to the most publick Places at Savannah.

'Mr. Martyn in his Letter is pleased to tell us, *That your Honours imagine we are satisfied therewith, as the rest of the Colony are.* Some few perhaps may have expressed themselves satisfied; but we will say no worse of such few, than that your Honours will soon be sensible that even *they* are Deceivers. It is true such Alterations, and the Paper entitled, *An Answer to our Representation* above mentioned, are artfully penn'd, and will doubtless for a Time amuse even Men of the best Sense in Europe, or elsewhere, who are Strangers to the Colony of Georgia; but any Man of common Understanding, or the least Penetration, who by an unfortunate Experience has been well acquainted with that Colony, can easily demonstrate that those very Papers are further Snares to increase our Miseries, as it is im-

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\* Vide Answer to the Representation.

' possible we can be enabled by these *Alterations* to subsist  
 ' ourselves and Families any more than before, far less  
 ' to put us in a Capacity of recovering our already sunk  
 ' Fortunes and Loss of Time. Some time in the Summer  
 ' 1739, (whilst we still expected agreeable Alterations to  
 ' have succeeded our *Representation*) we applied more than  
 ' once to General Oglethorpe, as one of the Trustees, for  
 ' the same Tract of Land which we have since been re-  
 ' fused by your Honours; but our Petitions and Appli-  
 ' cations were rejected; and for what Reason? because  
 ' indeed we refused to *contradict* what we had before set  
 ' forth in our *Representation*, and so become Villains, as,  
 ' we have too much Reason to believe, some others on  
 ' the same Occasion were: We would not accept of  
 ' Settlements, Sums of Money, Horses, Cattle and other va-  
 ' luable Considerations, at the Expence of betraying our  
 ' Country and *contradicting our Consciences*, by signing a  
 ' Paper, which was prepared and offered to us, purport-  
 ' ing a *Repentance of the Measures* we had taken for our  
 ' own and the Relief of other distressed British Subjects;  
 ' and consequently an *Approbation* of a Scheme, which,  
 ' by all Appearance, seems to have been calculated and  
 ' prepared to form a Colony of Vassals, whose Proper-  
 ' ties and Liberties were *at all times* to have been dispo-  
 ' sed of at the Discretion or Option of their Superiors.

' Such and many other *Methods of Corruption* have  
 ' been *too often* practised in this Colony; but we refused  
 ' and scorned such Actions, from Principles of which  
 ' every honest Man ought to be possessed.

' We are not surprised to find, that we have in vain  
 ' applied to your Honours in several Affairs, when we  
 ' see you have been hitherto prepossessed by a Gentleman  
 ' of superior Interest, with Informations and Assertions  
 ' full of *Resentment*, and which we well know cannot  
 ' stand the Test of an *impartial Examination*; but we are  
 ' amazed and sorry to find, that he has had for so many  
 ' Years together the Interest of nominating Those who

' have been appointed from time to time for the Adminis-  
 ' tration of Justice, and making an impartial Enquiry in-  
 ' to, and informing your Honours of the real Situation  
 ' of the Colony of Georgia; we say, such who have been  
 ' implicitly obedient in carrying on his arbitrary Schemes  
 ' of Goverment, and oppressing the Inhabitants, as well as  
 ' conniving at the deceiving your Honours and the Nation.  
 ' Gentlemen, as we have no Favours to ask, or Resent-  
 ' ments to fear, we may with the greater Freedom ob-  
 ' serve, that we are in full Hopes, *that all we can justly*  
 ' ask will be granted us by a British Parliament, who,  
 ' we doubt not, will soon make an Enquiry into the  
 ' Grievances of oppressed Subjects, which have formerly  
 ' inhabited, or do now inhabit the Colony of Georgia;  
 ' that Colony which has cost so great an Expence to the  
 ' Nation, and from which so great Benefits were promi-  
 ' sed and expected.

' We are sensible of the Freedoms which have been  
 ' used with our respective Characters in the *Misrepresen-*  
 ' *tations* sent your Honours by *partial Men*; nor are we  
 ' less sensible that the Majority of the Trustees have been  
 ' kept in the dark with regard to our *just Complaints* and  
 ' *Representations*, or that such *Complaints* have been com-  
 ' municated to them in Lights *distant from Truth*, inso-  
 ' much that we have Reason to believe two *Thirds* of the  
 ' honourable Board are either misinformed of, or are en-  
 ' tire Strangers to the barbarous and destructive Schemes  
 ' carried on in this miserable Colony.

' We hope it will ere long appear to your Honours  
 ' and the World, (whatever has been advanced to the  
 ' contrary) that we are *honest Men*, free from any *base*  
 ' *Design*, free from any *mutinous Spirit*, who have only  
 ' stood firm for the Recovery of our *lost Privileges*, which  
 ' have been secretly and under the most specious Preten-  
 ' ces withdrawn from us by some *designing and self-inte-*  
 ' *rested Men*.

' We should be sorry to write disrespectfully of any  
 ' one

' one of the Trustees; but when distressed and oppressed  
 ' People arrive at the last Extremities, it must be suppor-  
 ' sed they will neither be ashamed to publish their Mis-  
 ' fortunes, or afraid of imputing their Calamities to the  
 ' Fountain from whence they spring.

' Far be it from us in any Shape to reflect in general  
 ' on the honourable Board, who we still believe are  
 ' Gentlemen of Honour and Reputation, who would not  
 ' be accessory to any sinister or base Designs; but we can-  
 ' not help thinking that they are deluded, and brought  
 ' to pursue Measures inconsistent with the Welfare and  
 ' Prosperity of the Colony, by some who of the whole  
 ' Corporation are only acquainted with the particular  
 ' Situation of it, and who must therefore wilfully, and  
 ' from Design, form and prepare destructive Schemes for  
 ' the perishing Inhabitants of Georgia, and, by unfair Re-  
 ' presentations of Persons and Things, draw the Approba-  
 ' tion of the greater Part of the honourable Board to such  
 ' Measures for the Oppression of his Majesty's Subjects,  
 ' which they would, if they were impartially informed,  
 ' scorn to think of, far less agree to.

' General Oglethorpe with all his Forces has been ob-  
 ' liged to raise the Siege of St. Augustine, and we have  
 ' Reason to believe the impending Ruin of this Colony  
 ' will be thereby determined; for the Spaniards are re-  
 ' inforced, the General's Army harrassed and weakned,  
 ' and the Indians provoked and discontented; so that e-  
 ' very Thing looks with the most dismal Aspect. But as  
 ' his Conduct in, and the Consequences of these Affairs, will  
 ' be soon published to the World, and as we doubt not  
 ' we have already incurred your Honours Displeasure,  
 ' by reciting thus freely the many Hardships which we  
 ' have here and formerly asserted to have been the Cau-  
 ' ses of our Ruin, we shall now forbear, and conclude  
 ' by adding, That the Extremity of our Misfortunes has  
 ' at last rendred us utterly incapable of staying here any  
 ' longer; and tho' all the Money we have expended on

' Improvements in the Colony is now of no *Advantage*  
 ' to us here, nor can be elsewhere, yet, poor as we are,  
 ' we shall think ourselves happy when we are gone from  
 ' a Place, where nothing but *Poverty* and *Oppression* sub-  
 ' sists: Therefore we hope, if ever *this* or any other Pa-  
 ' per or Letter of ours shall appear in Publick, your Ho-  
 ' nours will impute such Publication to have proceeded  
 ' from no other Motives besides a thorough Knowledge  
 ' of our Duty to ourselves, our Fellow-Subjects and  
 ' Sufferers, and to prevent others for the future from be-  
 ' ing deluded in the same Manner as we have been, who  
 ' are, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servants,

Georgia, Savannah,  
 10 August 1740.

Signed, Da. Douglas,  
 Wm. Sterling, Tho. Baillie.

About the latter End of *May* 1740, Mr. Oglethorpe set out with his Regiment for *Florida*, and soon after the *Carolina Forces*, consisting of about *Six hundred Men*, joined him, with about *Three hundred Indians*, and *Sixty Highlanders* Volunteers from *Darien*, who were buoyed up by the General with the mighty Hopes of Reward, besides several Stragglers and Boatmen from other Parts of the Province and elsewhere; so that, exclusive of *Seven Men of War*, there might be about *Fifteen hundred effective Men* assisting at the Siege, as it was called, of the Castle of *St. Augustine*. But we shall take no further Notice of this Affair, than as it has affected or may still affect the Colony of *Georgia*: The Place being alarmed, the *Highlanders*, with some others, making in all *One hundred and forty one Men*, were posted at *Musa*, (this was a small Fort about a Mile distant from the Castle which had been abandoned by the *Spaniards* at the General's first Approach) where they were soon after

ter attacked by a Superior Force of the Enemy, and a miserable Slaughter ensued, scarcely *one Third* of the Number escaping, the others being either killed or taken Prisoners. Thus these poor People, who, at the Expence of their Consciences, signed a Representation contrary to their own Interest and Experience, and gave themselves entirely up to the General's Service, by their Deaths at once freed his Excellency from his Debts and Promises, and put an End to the Settlement of *Darien*; for there are now in that Place not *one Quarter* Part of the Number who settled there at first, and that is made up chiefly of Women and Children; and a Scout-Boat is stationed before the Town to prevent any of them from going off.

This Siege was raised about the Beginning of *July*; the General with the Remainder of his Regiment returned to *Frederica*; the *Carolina* Forces were shipped off for that Province; the few *Georgians* that were left repaired, as soon as they were allowed, to their several Homes in a miserable Condition; and the *Indians* marched towards their respective Countries, very much weakned and discontented; the *Cherokees* returned, as they came, by *Savannah*, and of *One hundred and ten* healthy Men only about *Twenty* got to their Nation, the rest either perished by Sickness or were slain: And thus ended the Campaign in *Florida*.

During these Transactions *Savannah* decayed apace; and in *August* and *September* the same Year People went away by *Twenties* in a Vessel, insomuch that one would have thought the Place must have been entirely forsaken; for in these *two* Months about *One hundred* Souls out of the County of *Savannah* left the Colony; many others have since left it, and, we believe, more will leave it very soon.

The Boats with their Hands which the General employed at that unfortunate Expedition he neither will pay, subsist, or let depart from that Place; however they

they are stealing away by Degrees \* : And at this Time of about *Five thousand Souls*, that had at various Embarkations arrived in the Colony of *Georgia*, exclusive of the Regiment, scarce as many Hundreds remain, and these consist of the *Saltzburgers* at *Ebenezer*, who are yearly supported from *Germany* and *England*; the People of *Frederica*, who are supported by means of the Regiment; the poor Remainder of the *Darien*; a few Orphans, and others under that Denomination, supported by Mr. *Whitefield*; together with some *Dutch Servants* maintained for doing nothing by the Trustees, with *Thirty or Forty* necessary Tools to keep the others in Subjection: And *Those* make up the poor Remains of the miserable Colony of *Georgia* †.

Having now brought down this Work to the Month of *October* 1740, being about the Time most of the Authors of this *NARRATIVE* were obliged to leave that fatal Colony, we shall conclude the whole with a geographical and historical Account of its present State.

**G**EORGIA lies in the 30 and 31 Degrees of North Latitude: The Air generally clear, the Rains being much shorter as well as heavier than in *England*; the Dews are very great; Thunder and Lightning are expected almost every Day in *May, June, July and August*; they are very terrible, especially to a Stranger: During those Months, from *Ten* in the Morning to *Four* in the Afternoon, the Sun is extremely scorching; but the Seabreeze sometimes blows from *Ten till Thrice or Four*: The Winter is nearly of the same Length as in *England*; but the Mid-day Sun is always warm, even when the Mornings and Evenings are very sharp, and the Nights piercing cold.

The

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\* We are now informed they are all got away, some of them being paid and some not.

† It is here to be observed, that we have excluded the Settlement of *Augusta*, it being upon a quite different Footing.

The Land is of Four Sorts, *Pine-Barren, Oak-Land, Swamp and Marsh.* The Pine Land is of far the greatest Extent, especially near the Sea-coasts: The Soil of this is a dry whitish Sand, producing Shrubs of several Sorts, and between them a harsh coarse kind of Graſs, which Cattle do not love to feed upon; but here and there is a little of a better kind, especially in the *Savannas*, so they call the low watry Meadows which are usually intermixed with Pine Lands: It bears naturally two Sorts of Fruit, *Hurtle-Berries* much like those in *England*, and *Chinquopin-Nuts*, a dry Nut about the Size of a small Acorn: A laborious Man may in one Year clear and plant four or five Acres of this Land: It will produce the first Year from two to four Bushels of *Indian Corn*, and from four to eight of *Indian Pease per Acre*; the second Year it usually bears much about the same; the third less; the fourth little or nothing. Peaches it bears well; likewise the *White Mulberry*, which serves to feed the Silk-Worms; the *Black* is about the Size of a *Black Cherry*, and has much the same Flavour.

The *Oak-Land* commonly lies in narrow Streaks between *Pine-Land* and *Swamps, Creeks or Rivers*: The Soil is a blackish Sand, producing several Kinds of *Oak, Bay, Laurel, Ash, Walnut, Sumach and Gum Trees*, a sort of *Sycamore, Dog Trees and Hickory*: In the choicest Part of this Land grow *Parfmon Trees*, and a few *Black Mulberry* and *American Cherry Trees*: The common wild *Grapes* are of two Sorts, both red; the *Fox-Grape* grow two or three only on a Stalk, is thick-skin'd, large ston'd, of a harsh Taste, and of the Size of a small *Cherry*; the *Cluster-Grape* is of a harsh Taste too, and about the Size of a white Curran. This Land requires much Labour to clear; but when it is cleared, it will bear any Grain for three, four or five Years sometimes without laying any Manure upon it: An Acre of it generally produces ten Bushels of *Indian Corn*, besides five of *Pease*, in a Year; so that this is justly esteemed the most valuable

able Land in the Province, white People being incapable to clear and cultivate the Swamps.

A *Swamp* is any low watry Place, which is covered with Trees or Canes : They are here of *three Sorts*, *Cypress*, *River* and *Cane* Swamps : *Cypress* Swamps are mostly large Ponds, in and round which Cypress trees grow. Most *River* Swamps are overflowed on every Side by the River which runs through or near them ; if they were drained they would produce good Rice ; as would the *Cane* Swamps also, which in the mean time are the best Feeding for all Sorts of Cattle.

The *Marshes* are of *two Sorts*; *soft wet Marsh*, which is all a Quagmire, and absolutely good for nothing, and *hard Marsh*, which is a firm Sand, but however at some Seasons is good for feeding Cattle. Marshes of both Sorts abound on the Sea-Islands, which are very numerous, and contain all Sorts of Land, and upon these chiefly, near Creeks and Runs of Water, Cedar Trees grow.

We shall only add to the above, That considering no Land can be sowed (or at least what is sowed preserved) till the same is inclosed, that *five Acres* is the utmost a very able and laborious Man can propose to manage, this being the Quantity allotted for the Task of a Negro in the neighbouring Province, which Negro works *four Hours* each Day more than a white Man can do.

It must next be noticed, that with regard to the above Returns, (suppose a prosperous Season without Disappointments, which is not the Case in such small Improvements as can be expected in an infant Colony one Year in *five*) either Drought burns, or Rain drowns the Corn, and makes the Pease fall out of the Pod; Deer, which no Fences can exclude, devour those little Settlements in a Night; Rats and Squirrels do the same; Birds eat the Seed out of the Ground, and dig up the Blade after it is spired; and Variety of Worms and Insects devour the one half of it: But let us suppose none of

of those Evils happened, let us view the Amount of the Produce valued at the highest Rate.

*The Produce of five Acres of Pine-Land raised by one Hand  
the first Year.*

L. s. d. Sterling.

Indian Corn, 20 Bushels, at 10 s. Cur-	
rency per Bushel, - - - - -	1 05 0
Indian Pease, 40 Bushels, at ditto, -	2 10 0
Total of first Year's Produce, - - -	3 15 0

The second Year the same; the third less; the fourth little or nothing.

Best Oak-Land, five Acres, at 15 Bushels of Corn and Pease per Acre, is 75 Bushels at ditto Price, is 4 l. 13 s. 9 d. Sterling.

Let us next consider the Maintenance of every single white Servant *per annum* at the lowest Rate, and then the Reader will be able to judge whether white People can get their Livelihood by planting Land in this Climate without Negroes; and the Allowance to the Trustees Dutch Servants being the least at which any white Servant could be maintained in Georgia, we shall therefore take our Estimation from it, which is *Eight Pence Sterling per Day*, or 12 l. 3 s. 4 d. Sterl. *per annum*; so that at a Medium the Expence is three Times greater than the Produce, besides Tools, Medicines and other Necessaries.

We must likewise observe, that the Proportion of Pine-Barren to either good Swamp or Oak and Hickory Land, is at least *six to one*; that the far greater Number of the small Lots have none, or very little Oak Land; and if they had Swamp that would bear Rice, white People are unable to clear them if they are covered with Trees, and tho' only with Canes, which is the easiest to cultivate, it were simply impossible to manufacture the Rice by white Men, the Exercise being so severe,

that no Negro can be employed in any other Work or Labour comparable to it, and many *Hundreds* of them, notwithstanding all the Care of their Masters, yearly lose their Lives by that necessary Work.

*Savannah* stands on a flat Bluff, (so they term a high Land hanging over a Creek or River) which rises about Forty Feet perpendicular from the River, and commands it several Miles both upwards and downwards; and, if it was not for a Point of Woods which, about four Miles down the River, stretches itself out towards the South-east, one might have a View of the Sea and the Island of *Tybee*. The Soil is a white Sand for above a Mile in Breadth South-east and North-west; beyond this, eastward, is a River Swamp; westward a small Body of Wood-land, (in which was the old *Indian Town*) separated by a Creek from a large Tract of Land, which runs upwards along the Side of the River for the Space of about five Miles, and, being by far the best near the Town, is reserved for the *Indians*, as General Oglethorpe declares, as are also some of the Islands in the River *Savannah*, and the three most valuable Islands upon all the Coast of that Province, viz. *Offiba*, *St. Katharine* and *Sapula*. South-west of the Town is a Pine-Barren that extends about fourteen Miles to *Vernon* River.

On the East-Side of the Town is situated the *Publick Garden*, being ten Acres inclosed, on a barren Piece of Land, where it is hardly possible for what is planted to live, but impossible to thrive; and from this Garden were all the Planters to have been furnished with *Mulberry-Trees*, &c.

The Plan of the Town was beautifully laid out in Wards, Tithings, and publick Squares left at proper Distances for Markets and publick Buildings, the whole making an agreeable Uniformity.

The publick Works in this Town are, 1/2, A *Court-house*, being one handsome Room with a Piache on three Sides: This likewise serves for a *Church* for divine Service,

vice, none having been ever built, notwithstanding the Trustees in their publick Acts acknowledge the Receipt of about *Seven hundred Pounds Sterling* from charitable Persons for that express Purpose.

*2dly*, Opposite to the Court-house stands the *Log-house* or *Prison*, (which is the only one remaining of five or six that have been successively built in *Savannah*) that Place of Terror and Support of *absolute Power* in *Georgia*.

*3dly*, Nigh thereto is a House built of *Logs*, at a very great Charge, as was said, for the Trustees Steward; the Foundation below Ground is already rotten \*, as the whole Fabrick must be in a short Time; for the Roof being flat, the Rain comes in at all Parts of it.

*4th*, The *Store-house*, which has been many times altered and amended at a very great Charge; and it now serves as a Store for the private Benefit of one or two, as before mentioned.

*5th*, The *Guard-house*, which was first built on the Bluff, soon decayed, as did a second through improper Management, this now standing being the *third*. Several *Flag-staffs* were likewise erected, the last of which, according to common Report, cost *50 l. Sterling*.

*6th*, A *Publick Mill* for grinding Corn was first erected at a considerable Expence in one Square of the Town; but in about *three Years Time*, without doing the least Service, it fell to the Ground. In another Square of the Town a *second* was set up, at a far greater Expence, but never finished, and is now erased and converted into a House for entertaining the *Indians*, and other such like Uses.

*7th*, *Wells* and *Pumps* were made at a great Charge; but they were immediately choked up, and never rendered useful, tho' this Grievance was frequently represented both to the General and Magistrates, the want of Wells obliging the Inhabitants to use the *River Water*,

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\* In *August 1740* a new Foundation was begun.

which all the Summer over is polluted with putrid Marshes, and the numberless Insects that deposite their *Ova* there, together with putrified Carcasses of Animals and corrupted Vegetables; and this no doubt occasioned much of the Sickness that swept off many.

Several of the Houses which were built by Freeholders, for want of Heirs-male, are fallen to the Trustees, even to the Prejudice of the lawful Creditors of the deceased, and are disposed of as the General thinks proper.

At least *Two hundred Lots* were taken up in *Savannah*, about *One hundred and seventy* of which were built \* upon; a great many of these are now ruinous, and many more shut up and abandoned; so that the Town appears very desolate, scarce *one quarter Part* of its Inhabitants being left, and most of those in a miserable Condition for want of the proper Necessaries of Life.

*St. Simon's Island* having on the East the Gulf of *Florida*, on the other Sides Branches of the *Alatamqba*, is about *One hundred Miles* South of *Savannah*, and extends in Length about *Twenty*, in Breadth from *two to five Miles*; on the West-side of it, on a low Bluff, stands *Frederica*, having Woods to the North and South, to the East partly Woods, partly Savannas and partly Marsh.

The Soil is mostly blackish Sand; the Fortifications are augmented since the Retreat from *Augustine*, and here ly most of the Remains of General Ogletborpe's Regiment. *Frederica* was laid out in Form of a Crescent, divided into *One hundred and forty four Lots*, whereof about *Fifty* were built upon; the Number of the Inhabitants, notwithstanding of the Circulation of the Reginent's Money, are not above *One hundred and twenty Men, Women and Children*, and these are daily stealing away by all possible Ways. On the Sea-Point, about *five Miles* South-east of the Town, were three Com-

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\* Several of these had more than one House upon them.

panies of the Soldiers stationed before the Attempt upon St. Augustine, several pretty Houses were built by the Officers, and many Lots set off to the Soldiers, and entred upon by them, most, if not all, now desolate. Several of the Officers of the Regiment brought over Servants to cultivate Land, Col. Cochran 20 Servants, Lt. Horton at Jekyl 16 Servants, Capt. Gascoign at least as many, all gone, and, according to the best of our Information, about Two hundred of the Regiment are diminished.

About Twenty Miles North-west from St. Simon's is DARIEN, the Settlement of the Scots Highlanders; the Town is situate on the Main-Land, cloie to a Branch of the Alatamaha River, on a Bluff Twenty Feet high; the Town is surrounded on all Sides with Woods, the Soil is a blackish Sand: Here were upwards of Two hundred and fifty Persons settled, who in Spring 1736 built a large Fort for their own Protection; and the poor Remains of these are now no more than Fifty three, (above two Thirds of which are Women and Children) besides eleven of the Trustees Servants inlisted as Soldiers, and stationed there under the Command of an Officer, in order to keep the others from going away, who are nevertheless making their Escape daily.

The southermost Settlement in Georgia is FORT ST. ANDREWS, Fifty Miles South from Frederica, on the South-west Side of Cumberland Island, upon a high Neck of Land which commands the River both Ways; the Walls are of Wood, filled up with Earth, round which are a Ditch and Pallisade; two Companies of General Ogletborpe's Regiment were formerly stationed there, but are now mostly drawn to Frederica.

Opposite to Frederica, on the Main, were settled Messieurs Carr and Carteret, with above Twenty Servants, where they cleared a considerable Tract of Land; but that Plantation is now quitted, and their Servants either dead or dispersed. We have lately heard from Frederica, that

that the General having station'd ten or twelve Men upon this Place, they were attacked by *Spaniards* or *Spanish Indians*, four were killed, four carried off, and two left wounded.

*NEW EBENEZER*, to which the *Saltzburgers* removed from their former Habitation at *Old Ebenezer*, consists of about *One hundred Persons*, under the Government of Mr. *Boltzius* their Pastor; they live and labour in a kind of Community, and never commix or associate with Strangers; they have been *hitherto* liberally supported both from *Germany* and *England*, and their Rights and Privileges have been much more extensive than any others in the Colony: This Town lies six Miles Eastward from the *Old*, on a high Bluff upon the Side of *Savannah River*, and forty Miles from *Savannah*. Near to this Place, on a Creek of the same River, was built a *Saw-Mill*, which cost of the Publick Money above *Fifteen hundred Pounds Sterling*; but, like most other publick Works, is now entirely ruinous.

About *ten Miles* East of *Ebenezer*, on a Creek *three Miles* from the River, was the Village of *ABERCORN*; in the Year 1733 there were *ten Families* settled there, and several afterwards: In the Year 1737, Mr. *John Brodie* with *twelve Servants* settled there: But all those are gone, and it is now a Heap of Ruins.

Four Miles below *Abercorn*, upon the River side is *Joseph's Town*, which was the Settlement of some *Scots Gentlemen* with *thirty Servants*; but they have now left it, most of their Servants having died there.

A Mile below, on the River side, is the Settlement where Sir *Francis Bathurst*, with *twelve* in Family and Servants, was placed, now in Ruins, without an Inhabitant.

A quarter of a Mile below was the Settlement of *Walter Augustine* with *six* in Family: Within this Settlement was another Mill erected, at the Charge of above *800 l. Sterling*, all now in Ruins, without an Inhabitant.

A Mile below is *Landiloe*, the Settlement of Mr. *Robert Williams*, with forty Servants, who made large Improvements there, and continued for the space of four Years, planting each Season with great Industry in various Shapes, still expecting (with the other Settlers) an Alteration in the Constitution; but at last having sunk a great deal of Money, he was obliged to leave it, with the Loss of above *Two thousand Pounds Sterling*; and it is now uninhabited, and very much decayed. Next below that is the *Five hundred Acre Tract* belonging to Dr. *Patrick Tailfer*; which was settled, but found impracticable to proceed upon, by reason of the Hardships and Restrictions in the Colony. Next to that is Mr. *Jacob Matthews's Plantation* (formerly Mr. *Musgrave's*) called the *Cow-pen*, who lived there some time with ten Servants; but has now left it, and keeps only two or three to look after his *Cattie*. Adjoining to this was Mr. *Cooksey's Settlement*, with five in Family; now entirely abandoned. Next to this was Captain *Watson's Plantation*, with a good House, now in Ruins. All these lie upon the side of the River. And upon the East and Southward were the Settlements of *Young*, *Emery*, *Polkil* and *Warwick*; all forsaken. Next upon the River side is the *Indian Land* before mentioned, separated from the foregoing Settlements by a Creek, and running all along to the Town. A little below this Creek is a Place called *Irene*, where Mr. *John Westly* built a pretty good House for an *Indian School*; but he soon wearied of that Undertaking, and left it. A little below this is the *Indian Town* called *New-Yamacra*, where the Remainder of *Tomo Chacki's Indians* reside.

Five Miles South-west of *Savannah*, on a small Rise, stands the Village of *Highgate*: Twelve Families were settled here in 1733, mostly *French*, now reduced to Two. A Mile Eastward of this is *Hampstead*, where several *German Families* were settled in 1733, and some others since, now reduced to none.

Five Miles South-east of *Savannah* is **THUNDER-BOLT**, where there was a good Timber Fort, and three Families with twenty Servants were settled; but it is now all in Ruins and abandoned.

Four Miles South of this is the Island of *Skidaway*, on the North-east Point whereof ten Families were settled in 1733; now reduced to none.

A Creek divides *Skidaway* from **TYBEE** Island, on the South-east Part of which, fronting the Inlet, the Light-House is built: Twelve Families were settled here in 1734, who have now forsaken it.

Twelve Miles Southward by Land from *Savannah* is Mr. *Houston's* Plantation, kept with one Servant. And,

About thirty Miles from that, up the River *Ogeechee*, was the Settlements of Messrs. *Stirlings*, &c. with twenty five Servants: This Place, when they went there, was the Southermost Settlement in the Colony, and very \* remote; so that they were obliged to build at their own Expence and at a considerable Charge, a strong Wooden Fort for their Defence. And the said Messrs. *Stirlings* having resided there about three Years with the Servants, they were obliged to leave it, after having exhausted their Fortunes to no purpose in the Experiment.

Twenty Miles above this, on a high Bluff on the same River, stands *Fort Argyle*: † 'Tis a small square Wooden Fort, Musket-proof: Ten Families were settled here and about it, now all gone; and the Fort itself garrison'd by one Officer, one Dutch Servant, and one Woman, who were lately surprized, in the Officer's Absence, by two Prisoners that broke out of the Log-house in *Savannah*, and both murdered.

Near

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\* This was the only Spot allow'd them to settle upon, any other Place being refused.

† This is the Place where a Body of Horse called the *Southern Rangers*, under the Command of Capt. *James Macpherson*, were station'd for several Years. They were paid by the Government of *Carolina*; but have been discharged for some time by past.

Near the Mouth of *Vernon River*, upon a kind of an Island, which is called *Hope Isle*, are the Settlements of Messrs. *John Fallowfield*, *Henry Parker* and *Noble Jones*: They have made some Improvements there, but chiefly Mr. *Fallowfield*, who has a pretty little convenient House and Garden, with a considerable stock of Hogs, and some Cattle, &c. and where he generally resides with his Family. Near adjoining to this, upon a piece of Land which commands the \* *Narrows*, is a Timber Building called *Jones's Fort*; which serves for two Uses, namely, to support Mr. *Noble Jones*, who is Commander of it, and to prevent the poor People of *Frederica* from getting to any other Place, where they might be able to support themselves.

About three Miles South-east of *Savannah*, upon *Augustine Creek*, lies *Oxstead*, the Settlement of Mr. *Thomas Causton*, improven by many Hands, and at a great Charge, where he now resides with a few Servants. Betwixt *Oxstead* and the Town of *Savannah* lie, 1<sup>st</sup>, *Hermitage*, the Settlement of Mr. *Hugh Anderson*, who had seventeen in Family and Servants; but he was obliged both to leave that and retire from the Colony about two Years ago, upon account of the general Hardships. 2<sup>dly</sup>, The Settlements of Mr. *Thomas Christie*, and six others belonging to the Township of *Savannah*; all now forsaken. 3<sup>dly</sup>, The Settlements of the *Germans* of Count *Zinzendorff*, who were twenty Families; which are likewise now entirely abandon'd, they having all gone to other Colonies.

Upon the West-side of *Savannah* lie the Township Lots of the *Jews*, now deserted, they having all gone to other Colonies, except three or four; as are all others on that Quarter, excepting one or two.

About three Miles from *Savannah*, on the South, the

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Settle-

\* This is a narrow Passage, through which Boats are obliged to pass and repass, in going to and from the Southward.

Settlement of Mr. *William Williamson* is in the same Condition: And also,

The Settlement belonging to the Trustees adjoining to Mr. *Williamson's*; which was committed by them to the Care of Mr. *William Brady* their Steward, to be cultivated and improved by him at their Charge, as an Example to others, and to satisfy themselves what Improvements in Land were practicable by white Servants. The Event might have open'd the Eyes of any that would see: Upwards of twenty, sometimes thirty Servants were employ'd; above Two thousand Pounds Sterling expended in the Experiment; and never so much of any kind of Grain raised from it, as would have maintain'd the Numbers employed about it six Months: It now lies on a par with the most ruinous Plantation in Georgia. Part of their Dutch Servants have been employed last Year by Mr. *Thomas Jones*, upon a new Plantation about a Mile to the Southward of *Savannah*: They were twenty five in Number, and maintain'd at the Expence of 8 d. Sterl. each per diem; and we have lately been credibly informed, the whole Produce did not exceed One hundred Bushels of Corn.

The Orphan-House is situated about fourteen Miles South-east of *Savannah*: This famous Work was begun in March 1740; and during the space of six Months there were about One hundred People, Men, Women and Children, maintain'd and employ'd about it; and, according to their own Calculation, they have expended near Four thousand Pounds Sterling: But ever since Mr. *Whitefield* left Georgia the latter End of August, in the same Year, it has decayed apace; for, besides those he then carried to the Northward with him, a great many have since left them; and their Money growing short, they were soon obliged to discharge most of the Workmen; besides, of late, many Divisions have arisen amongst them: In short, the Design seems to be drawing near a Period, altho' at this Time the House itself

is scarcely half finished: It is built upon a low Pine Barren, surrounded on one Side with a large Tract of *Salt Marsh*, extending to *Vernon River*, to which they have a Passage by Water, when the Tides are up, for small Craft; on the other Side it is surrounded with Woods: They have cleared about *ten Acres* of Ground, and have built several Houses and Huts. The Frame of the Orphan-House is up, the Roof shingled †, and the Sides weather boarded: It is *sixty Feet* in length, *forty Feet* wide: It has two Stories besides Cellars and Garrets; the Cellars are built of Brick, which likewise serves for a Foundation to the whole Building: It would certainly be a fine Piece of Work, if finished: but if it were finished, where is the Fund for its Support? and what Service can an Orphan-House be in a Desart and a forsaken Colony?

About three or four Miles from the Orphan-House, on the Side of *Vernon River*, *William Stephens*, Esq; formerly mentioned, has a Plantation with five or six Servants, who have cleared about seven or eight Acres: However, if he reaps no Benefit from them, he is at as little Charge to maintain them \*.

As it would be too tedious to mention particularly the Township or *five and forty five Acre Lots*, being in all about *One hundred* that were settled, we need only therefore in general say, that there are few or none of them but what are in the same Condition with those before specified, *viz.* ruinous and desolate.

The last Place we shall mention is *AUGUSTA*, distant from *Savannah* two hundred Miles up the River, on the same Side: It was founded in 1737, at a considerable

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† *Shingles* are small Pieces of Wood sawed, or more usually cleft to about an Inch thick at one End, and made like Wedges four or five Inches broad, and eight or nine Inches long. This Covering is expensive, but if made of good Oak and cleft, not lawn, is preferable to Thatch.

\* The Trustees allow him so many Servants, and their Maintenance,

derable Charge, under the Direction of one Mr. Roger Lacy, being at that time Agent to the *Cherokee* Nation: It is principally, if not altogether, inhabited by *Indian* Traders and Store-keepers, the Number of whom may now be about *thirty* or upwards; and a considerable Quantity of Corn has been raised there. To account for this singular Circumstance, we shall only assign *two* Reasons; the first is the Goodness of the Land, which at so great a Distance from the Sea is richer than in the maritime Parts; the second and chief one is, that the Settlers there are indulged and connived at in the Use of Negroes, by whom they execute all the laborious Parts of Culture; and the Fact is undoubted and certain, that upwards of *eighty* Negroes are now in the Settlements belonging to that Place: We do not observe this, as if it gives us any Uneasiness that our Fellow-Planters are indulged in what is so necessary for their Well-being; but we may be allowed to regret, that we and so many *British* Subjects, who stood much more in need of them, should have been ruined for want of such Assurances.

Having now taken a Survey of the Colony of *Georgia*, we shall conclude this Treatise, by taking Notice of *two* or *three* of the most remarkable Transactions in it since *October* last.

On the *10th* Day of *November* a Court was called at *Savannah*, where Colonel *Stephens* read a Paragraph of a Letter, which he said was from the Trustees, desiring the Inhabitants to set forth their Miseries, Hardships and Difficulties in Writing, in order to have the Seal of the Colony annexed thereto, and so transmitted to the Trustees: Whereupon Mr. *Stephens* gave the Recorder a Paper to read, in which the Colony was represented in a most flourishing Condition, (in the Town of *Augusta* alone, there were represented to be 600 white People, and 3000 Pack-horses belonging thereto, who were employed in the *Indian* Trade) enumerating the many

many useful, fine and curious Productions of it, such as Hedges with Pomegranates growing upon them, Wine, Silk, Oil, Wheat, &c. with many other *Hyperboles*. This Paper Mr. *Stephens* said he had been at great Care and Pains about, and which he took to be a just Answer to the Trustees Letter, with the true State of the Colony: But the poor People seeing the Absurdity and Falseness of it, soon discovered their Dislike thereof by their leaving the Court-house, and only eighteen Persons signed the same, every one of whom were supported in one Shape or other by the Publick. Mr. *Fallowfield*, then on the Bench, used what Arguments he could to persuade him, that it was reasonable every Person should represent his own Case to the Trustees, and he apprehended the Design of the Trustees was such; but *Stephens* in a Passion said, *Except they would sign this, they should have the publick Seal to no other Paper*; so it was to no Purpose what either he or the Recorder Mr. *John Py* could urge, who very soon left the Court, declaring their Dislike and Abhorrence of such Proceedings; but immediately they, with the rest of the Inhabitants, to the Number of above *sixty*, drew up a Remonstrance to the Trustees, in which they fully set forth the true State of the Colony, with their own miserable Condition in it: This Paper, and soon after a Petition to the King and Council, &c. were lately transmitted to the Authors hereof, who immediately forwarded them for *London*; but as the Issue thereof is now depending, we do not think it proper to expose them to the Publick.

On the 2d of *April* last a Fire broke out by Accident in a Smith's Forge in *Savannah*, which consumed almost one whole Square; and in the highest Rage of the devouring Flames Mr. *Thomas Jones* stood an idle Spectator with his Hands in his Bosom, and with the utmost Unconcernedness; insomuch that when he was applied to by several of the miserable People for a small Quantity of Gun-powder to blow up an adjoining House,

in order to prevent the Fire from spreading, his Answer was, *I can do nothing in it, I have no Orders concerning such Matters.*

We have lately been informed from *Frederica*, that the General having stationed twelve Men upon the Place which was the Settlement of M<sup>s</sup>rs. *Carr* and *Carteret* before mentioned, they were attacked by Spaniards or Spanish Indians, and four were killed, four carried off, and two wounded.

A good many of the People have come away from *Frederica* lately, and in order to get off were obliged to make use of Stratagems, such as going a hunting upon the Islands, &c. We are informed that some Differences have happened betwixt the General and some of the Magistrates there, and that in the Place of one of them he has appointed one of his Waiting-boys. Several of the poor Remainder of the *Darien* People have likewise escaped, notwithstanding the Body of Forces stationed there to prevent them.

Having thus brought this historical *NARRATIVE* within the Compass proposed, and endeavoured to dispose the Materials in as distinct a Method and Series as the necessary Conciseness would allow, we readily admit that the Design is far from being complete. To have acquainted the World with all the Hardships and Oppressions which have been exercised in the Colony of *Georgia*, must have required both a larger Volume than we are capable of publishing, and more Time than we could bestow: We therefore satisfy ourselves that we have with Care and Sincerity executed so much of the Design as may pave the Way to any others who can descend more minutely to Particulars; and those who are best acquainted with the Affairs of that Colony will be most capable of judging how tenderly we have touched both Persons and Things.

It only remains that we in a few Paragraphs endeavour to exhibite to the View of the Reader the REAL Causes

Causes of the Ruin and Desolation of the Colony, and  
these briefly are the following.

1. The representing the Climate, Soil, &c. of Georgia in false and too flattering Colours; at least the not contradicting those Accounts when publickly printed and dispersed, and satisfying the World in a true and genuine Description thereof.
2. The restricting the Tenure of Lands from a Fie-simple to Tail Male, cutting off Daughters and all other Relations.
3. The restraining the Proprietor from selling, disposing of, or leasing any Possession.
4. The restricting too much the Extent of Possessions, it being impossible that fifty Acres of good Land, much less Pine-Barren, could maintain a white Family.
5. The laying the Planter under a Variety of Restraints in clearing, fencing, planting, &c. which was impossible to be complied with.
6. The exacting a much higher Quit-Rent than the richest Grounds in North-America can bear.
7. But chiefly the denying the Use of Negroes, and persisting in such Denial, after by repeated Applications we had humbly remonstrated the Impossibility of making Improvements to any Advantage with white Servants.
8. The denying us the Privilege of being judged by the Laws of our Mother-Country, and subjecting the Lives and Fortunes of all People in the Colony to one Person or Set of Men, who assumed the Privilege, under the Name of a Court of Chancery, of acting according to their own Will and Fancy.
9. General Oglethorpe's taking upon him to nominate Magistrates, appoint Justices of the Peace, and to do many other such Things, without ever exhibiting to the People any legal Commission or Authority for so doing.
10. The neglecting the proper Means for encouraging the Silk and Wine Manufactures, and disposing of the liberal Sums contributed by the Publick, and by private Persons,

*In such Ways and Channels as have been of little or no Service to the Colony.*

11. *The misapplying or keeping up Sums of Money which have been appointed for particular Uses, such as building a Church, &c. several Hundreds of Pounds Sterling, as we are informed, having been lodged in Mr. Oglethorpe's Hands for some Years past for that Purpose, and not one Stone of it yet laid.*

12. *The assigning certain fixed Tracts of Land to those who came to settle in the Colony, without any Regard to the Quality of the Ground, Occupation, Judgment, Ability or Inclination of the Settler, &c. &c. &c.*

By these and many other such Hardships the poor Inhabitants of *Georgia* are scattered over the Face of the Earth; her Plantations a Wild, her Towns a Desart, her Villages in Rubbish, her Improvements a By-word, and her Liberties a Jest; an Object of Pity to Friends, and of Insult, Contempt and Ridicule to Enemies.

**T H E   E N D.**



